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#### SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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TO VISIT ENGLAND WITH HER FATHER AND MOTHER: THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ONLY DAUGHTER, PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE OF PRUSSIA.

Princess Victoria Louise, who is to accompany her father and mother to England for the dedication of the Queen Victoria Memorial, is the only daughter of the German Emperor and Empress and the youngest of their seven children. She was born at the Marble Palace near Potsdam on September 13, 1892.

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TO THE CONTINENT

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#### PARLIAMENT.

THE attention of Parliament is divided between very important social and Constitutional schemes. Lloyd George, with health apparently restored, has recovered his sway in the House of Commons by the production of the National Insurance Bill. His conciliatory appeal for the co-operation of all parties drew a most cordial response, and Unionists were as hearty as Labour members in their offers to assist in fashioning and perfecting the gigantic project. On the other hand, the Constitutional struggle has become closer and more critical. While the Commons were on Monday discussing Mr. Asquith's guillotine resolution, under which the Report stage of the Parliament Bill was limited to less than three days this week, the Marquess of Lansdowne was presenting to the Peers his Bill to reconstitute the House of Lords. Peeresses and foreign Diplomatists, Privy Councillors at the throne, and members of the other House followed his exposition with as much eagerness as the occupants of the crimson benches themselves. The Marquess of Lansdowne delivered his lucid, masterly speech with a tone and air of almost melancholy gravity. Admitting that his scheme gave "a death blow to the House as they knew it," he said he could have wished it had fallen to knew it," he said he could have wished it had fallen to the lot of someone else to submit these proposals. In the same sad spirit the Unionist Peers seemed to listen and to acquiesce. The new House would contain rather less than 350 Lords of Parliament. In addition to the Princes of the Blood, the two Archbishops, five Bishops and the Law Lords, it would be composed of three sections: (1) 100 Lords elected by the hereditary Peers from among those who possess certain qualifications; (2) 120 elected for districts by electoral colleges, composed of the members of the House of Commons composed of the members of the House of Commons for each district; (3) 100 appointed on the advice of the Ministry in proportion to the strength of parties in the Lower House. Peers, unless chosen Lords of Parliament, would under this scheme be eligible for election to the House of Commons. A very uncompromising tone was adopted in reply, on behalf of the Government, by Viscount Morley. Although he said that the course taken by the Marquess of Lansdowne might prove possibly to be a helpful course he declared might prove possibly to be a helpful course, he declared that the Bill did not bring them "one atom nearer a solution" of their perplexities. Nothing could stand in the way of the Government pressing their own proposals upon the attention of the Peers, and he declared that their policy was the withdrawal of the absolute veto from the House of Lords, "whether it is reformed or whether it is unreformed." Although received in this unpromising manner, the Bill was formally read the first time, and it will compete with the Ministerial scheme for the attention of Parliament during the next few weeks. Meantime, the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, which the Commons read a second time by a majority of 167, stands referred to a Committee of their whole House; but, as the Government are still divided on the subject, it will receive no facilities.

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#### BRITISH EXCAVATORS AT JERUSALEM.

(See Illustrations.)

A FEW days ago, a report came from Jerusalem alleging that English archæologists had violated the Dome of the Rock, frequently called the Mosque of Omar, a place second only in sanctity to Mecca. It was offiat, a place second only in sanctity to Mecca. It was stated in this report that the excavators, failing to reach the desired spot by means of an underground passage dug from the Pool of Siloam, had bribed guardians of the Mosque to admit them by night, and had explored to such effect that they had been able to carry away the crown and sceptre of King Solomon and other precious objects. Whatever the facts of the case may turn out to be there seems no doubt that the movements of the to be, there seems no doubt that the movements of the archæologists, who have been working underground by permission of the Turkish Government, were recently made excuse for demonstrations in the streets of Jerusalem. Captain the Hon. Montagu Parker has told the Times that the object of the expedition of which he was a member was "to find the tomb of David and Solomon and any Habrony writing that one of David of that region." and any Hebrew writing that existed of that period. At the end of four months, the weather was so bad that we were compelled to shut down our excavations. . . . In the first week of August 1910, we resumed our excavations, but, finding that the water from the Virgin's Well was very low, we decided to clean the spring out, and also the Siloam Tunnel, as far as the Pool of Siloam. . . We increased the supply of water close on fifty per cent which book created an engrouse. on fifty per cent., which boon created an enormous amount of satisfaction among the villagers of Siloam, who held a big feast. . . Unfortunately . . . we were unable to discover any Hebrew writing." He has said further (we quote from the *Mail*), and this cannot be too much emphasised in view of the wild rumours: "It is absolutely untrue that any member of the expedition has removed any treasure. All the antiquities we found have been left in the hands of the Turkish Governfound have been left in the hands of the Turkish Government in the village of Siloam. Our quest was based on a cypher discovered by a Swede which purported to show the exact position on Mount Ophel (or Mount Moriah) where lay buried old treasures of Israel, including vessels of ritual, ancient manuscripts, etc. At this moment it is not possible to say how far the cypher is correct. We have found beyond all doubt that the ancient city of David was not on Mount Zion, as is usually accepted, but on Mount Ophel. Much of the pottery found dates back as far as 3000 B.C., and is unique."

There are many legends and traditions connected with the Dome of the Rock, otherwise called the Mosque of Omar. One is to the effect that it stands on the site of Abraham's sacrifice, and also of the Jewish Temple.

of Abraham's sacrifice, and also of the Jewish Temple. Moslems believe that it was from this spot that Moslems believe that it was from this spot that Mohammed flew to heaven, riding on a miraculous steed, and that he clove the rock as he went. Beneath it are said to lie buried the Ark of the Covenant, and many treasures of the Temples of Solomon and Herod. The Omar who has given his name to the mosque in question must not, of course, be confounded with Omar Khayyam, the poet of the Rubaiyat, whose chief use for mosques appears to have been that he "evermore came out by the same door as in I went." The Omar of the Mosque was the second Caliph, Omar ibn al-Khattab, who succeeded Abu-Bekr in 634, and ten years later was assasinated by a Persian slave. His daughter Hafsah was the third wife of the Prophet. It was during his reign that Syria and Jerusalem were brought under the dominion of Islam. He was the first Caliph to call himself Commander of the Faithful. Caliph to call himself Commander of the Faithful.

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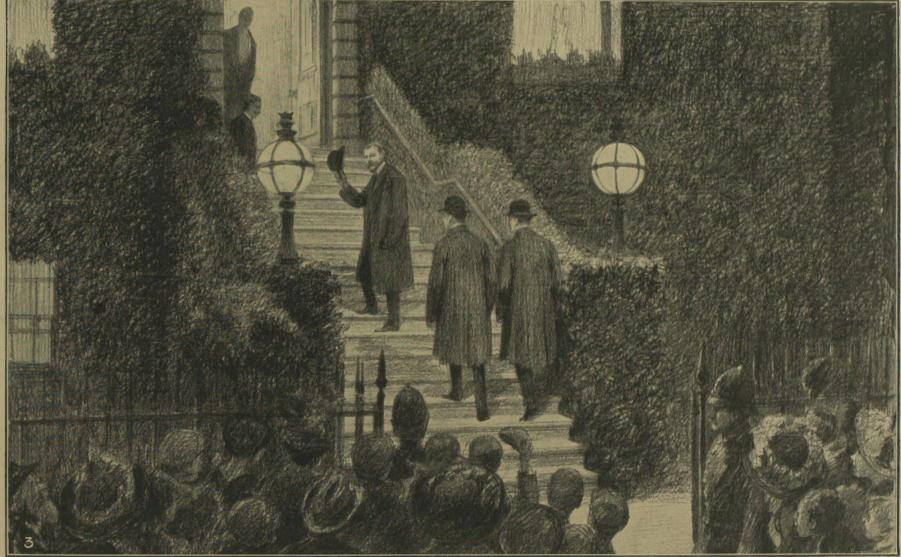
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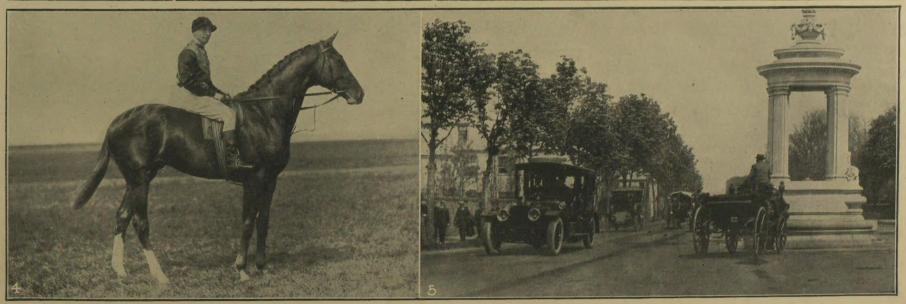
As it has been ascertained that many unauthorised persons are in the habit of claiming to represent THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Editor desires that applications made in his name shall not-be entertained unless the applicant presents an official card signed by the Editor himself or one of the Directors.

# KING GEORGE ON THE CLASSIC HEATH: HIS MAJESTY AT NEWMARKET.

DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER, FROM A SKETCH BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEWMARKET; PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL, AND SPORT AND GENERAL.







- 1. THE RACE IN WHICH HIS MAJESTY'S "PINTADEAU" (X) FINISHED SIXTH: THE
  HORSES ON THEIR WAY TO THE START FOR THE NORFOLK TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE.

  2. THE KING ON THE CLASSIC HEATH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS ACCESSION:
  HIS MAJESTY (WEARING A GREY SUIT) IN THE ROYAL ENCLOSURE.
- 3. ON HIS WAY TO DINE WITH MR. AND MRS. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD: THE KING GOING UP THE STEPS OF PALACE HOUSE, NEWMARKET, ON MONDAY NIGHT.
- 4. THE FIRST RACER TO CARRY KING GEORGE'S COLOURS, HIS MAJESTY'S "PINTADEAU" 5. IN NEWMARKET HIGH STREET, THE KING MOTORING PAST THE SIR DANIEL COOPER MEMORIAL.
- On the Monday evening the King dined at Palace House, Newmarket, with Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild. Amongst those to meet him were the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lord Marcus Beresford. On the Tuesday, naturally, the King was most interested in the doings of his horse Pintadeau, which, however, was not destined to bear his colours to victory.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

HAVE a specially high regard for the memory of Lord Salisbury, the late leader of the Tory Party. But the thing I admire most heartily about him was the fact with which he was always reproached; that he was guilty of "blazing indiscretions." It would be hard to find any better definition for heroism than a blazing indiscretion. Fools and vulgar bigots do, indeed, commit indiscretions; but they cannot make them blaze. That any such splendour should ever have attached, even for an instant, to that type that we call a statesman, is indeed extraordinary. Gladstone and Disraeli were both great men; both, in their different ways, sincere men. But they had this slight taint of the statesman about them: that their most eloquent and brilliant sayings must be called blazing discretions. The unusual and admirable quality about Lord Salisbury

was well expressed by somebody who said "He thinks aloud." This also was meant for a reproach; and this also seems to me an isolated and exceptional eulogy. It is a quite peculiar compliment to any politician's intellect to say that he thinks. It is a quite startling compliment to his soul to say that he does it aloud. A man who thinks aloud is almost the definition of a good citizen. For thinking is loyalty to truth; and loudness is loyalty to society and to our comrades. Thinking is the whole truth of individualism; and thinking aloud is the whole truth of socialism. A man is commanded to love his neighbour as himself. How could he do so more completely than by telling something to his neighbour at the same moment at which he tells it to himself?

It is amusing that the late Lord Salisbury was blamed for these blessed outbursts, while he was not blamed for the real evils of his intelligence: his depression and sense of drift; his opportunism which, like all opportunism, came near to anarchism; his historic fatalism which (as in some of the old christened

barbarians) nearly overcame his Christianity. It was a dreadful day when he talked about "the living and the dying nations." One had a horrid sense that such talk only comes out of a dying nation. It was doubtless this melancholy and sense of dead momentum that caused him to fail in the chief tasks of his life; such as the giving of Home Rule to Ireland, and the prevention of the South African War. But against all such fatalistic surrenders can be set that glorious series of indiscretions, the noble record of thinking aloud. When, in answer to the proposition that the number of public-houses must increase drunkenness, he said reflectively to somebody, "There are a great many bedrooms at Hatfield, but I never feel any sleepier," he committed what is called in politics an indiscretion; that is, he started a train of thought.

Now, I have myself a strong objection to this scurry and flurry of political panic when anybody chooses to say anything unusual. Lord Hugh Cecil seems to have inherited some of his father's distinction of actually saving in debate the things that he would say at dinner. The other day he told the House of Commons that because it voted, not directly for its convictions, but indirectly for its Whips, it was practically a corrupt assembly. The party journalists and orators, instead of answering that it was not a corrupt assembly, broke into hysterical outcries about an "unparalleled utterance!" and an "unprecedented utterance!" Well, the thing is either corrupt or it is not. But why on earth should not Lord Hugh Cecil call it corrupt, if he thinks it is corrupt? He is a free man and a patriot; it is his plain duty to bear witness to whatany case, we should like to see the rulers of England indignant like men, and not merely shocked like old maids.

The same shrill and yet helpless outcry went up around what is called the Holmes Circular. On both these matters, I am myself entirely detached. I do not believe that politics are best controlled by aristocrats like Lord Hugh; I do not believe that education will be best controlled by University men, even if they are as thoughtful and responsible as Mr. Holmes. But I cannot for the life of me understand why responsible persons should not deliver sweeping judgments if they think those judgments are just. If other people think them unjust, let them prove them unjust, but not go on wailing that they are "insulting." There is a very heavy attack that could be made on Lord Hugh Cecil,

and on the Circular. What mystifies me is that nobody makes these attacks. They are so breathless and busy with the fact that the attack has no "precedent" that they quite forget to provide it with a reply.

Now, if I were a Parliamentarian, answering Lord Hugh Cecil, I should at once attack his proposal to keep votes in Parliament secret-that is, conducted by ballot. I should say: "You complain of corrupt secrecy; and then you want to make politics more secret - and therefore more corrupt. The Party System already (to a far too great extent) frees members from their constituents. But you actually want to hide them from their constituents. You want a free Parliament, and then you want every man to wear a mask, like a member of some synod of inquisition."

Or, again, if I were an ordinary Council School teacher (for which I have not even the rudiments of an adequate education), I should answer the Holmes Circular like this: "You think we have a narrow culture. Well, we think that Eton and Harrow and Oxford and Cambridge have a narrow culture;

and the greater part of Europe thinks the same. The Germans, whose arms you profess to imitate and envy, have hundreds of schoolmasters like us; but they have never seen or thought of the Public School Man. The French, whose distribution of land you are already imitating, have hundreds of schoolmasters like us; but they have never seen or thought of the Public School Man. It is not I, the little hardworking schoolmaster, who am local and provincial. It is you, the perfect English Gentleman, who are local and provincial. The substance of your charge against us is simply that we are not gentlemen. Well, perhaps we are not gentlemen in your sense of the word; and while we watch the mess that some gentlemen make of the Empire, we are rather That is how I should answer if I were an elementary teacher. But there seems to be no real notion of fighting nowadays.



THE ARTIST WHO HAS AWAKED TO FIND HIMSELF FAMOUS AT SEVENTY: MR. WALTER GREAVES.

Mr. Walter Greaves, the exhibition of whose pictures at the Goupil Gallery has brought him a fame which is both sudden and belated, seeing that he is in his seventieth year, was a pupil of Whisler, in whose studio he and his brother worked for many years at Chelsea. The subjects of most of his pictures are old buildings and riverside scenes in that neighbourhood. He became acquainted with Whistler in the late 'fifties, but had been painting for some ten years previously. Mr. Greaves' father was a boat-builder at Chelsea, and was well known, curiously enough, to another great painter, J. M. W. Turner, who often used his boats; and also to Carlyle, whose portrait painted by Mr. Greaves is at the Goupil Gallery. Whistler was always very particular that Mr. Greaves should not exhibit without his permission, and should always describe himself as "Pupil of Whistler." This condition Mr. Greaves still faithfully and modestly observes. We illustrate some of his work on another page.

ever he thinks is poisoning the commonwealth. If it is not corrupt, let all the six hundred members bring separate actions for libel. Or let them all wait outside Westminster Hall in a long queue, waiting, one after another, to pull Lord Hugh Cecil's nose. Or let them all challenge him to a duel at Boulogne; and let that unfortunate aristocrat be kept there blazing away with relays of pistols for twenty-four hours on end. Or (perhaps even better) let them try and prove that the House of Commons is not a corrupt assembly. But don't let them merely continue crying out, like the comic old Irish lady in Sir Arthur Pinero's play, "Oh, the uncomplimentary comments!" or, "Oh, the unsympathetic allusions!" If the charge is false, let them contradict it, not closure it. If the charge is true, Lord Hugh may well plead that his protest is only "unparalleled" because the disgrace is unparalleled also. In

# FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS ACCESSION: THE KING AT A RACE-MEETING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG. OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEWMARKET.



HIS MAJESTY MEETS A FRIEND: KING GEORGE AT THE FOOT OF THE STEPS LEADING TO THE ROYAL BOX AT NEWMARKET.

On Tuesday last, King George attended a race-meeting for the first time since his accession, the mourning for King Edward VII. being at an end. Thus Newmarket saw another day which will be historic. Its only regret was that his Majesty's horse Pintadeau did not distinguish itself by its running in the Norfolk Two-Year-Old Plate, though, it would appear chiefly for sentimental reasons.

it started favourite. The King reached the Jockey Club Stand at about a quarter-past one, and was received by the officiating stewards, the Earl of Derby, Viscount Villiers, and the Hon. F. W. Lambton. Immediately, he entered the club enclosure, then visited the paddock. Luncheon in the private room at the back of the stand followed; and then his Majesty entered the Jockey Club box.



esting photo-graphs of the graphs of the
Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, and of the
field of operations of the (now famous) excavating party led by Captain the Hon.
Montagu Parker, brother of the Earl of
Morley. On this page we give portraits of
two other members of the expedition—Mr.
Clarence Wilson and Mr. R. G. Duff. Mr.
Wilson, it is said, placed a yacht at the service of the
enterprise. Some further details of the expedition are
given in an article on another page.

given in an article on another page.

Only a few women of any nationality have become members of the Royal College of Physicians, and Miss Dossibai Rustomji

Dossibai Rustomji Cowasji Patell is the first Parsee lady to gain that distinction. It was only last January that women were admitted as candidates for the examination. Miss Patell is also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. She is at She is at geons. present studying at that excellent institution, the London School of Tropical Medicine, attached to the Seamen's Hos-pital at the Albert Docks. Her ambition is to be a doc-



MISS DOSSIBAI RUSTOMJI COWASJI PATELL,

The first Parsee Lady to become a Member of the Royal College of Physicians. tor among her own of the Royal College of Physicians. people in India, especially for women and children.

Mr. Frank Bramley, the new Royal Academician, was formerly one of the best-known artists of the Newlyn school, but he has now migrated from Cornwall to Westmorland. Mr. Bramley's native county is Lincolnshire, for he was born near Boston in 1857. He studied at Lincoln and at Antwerp, and is a gold medallist of the Franch Salan. He

the French Salon. He has exhibited at the Academy since 1884, and was elected an A. R. A. in 1894 Among his most popular pictures are "A Hopeless Dawn," and "For of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At the present time, more than usual interest attaches to the work of the Peace Society, whose objects have been so much furthered of late by the movement for Anglo-American ar-The new bitration.



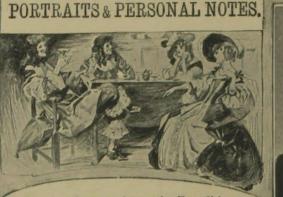
MR. FRANK BRAMLEY, R.A., Recently Elected a Royal Academician.

President of the Society, in succession to the late Dr. Spence Watson, is the Right Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P. for the Rotherham Division, who since last year has been Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. From 1892 to 1900 he sat for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland, and from

1901 to 1910 for Saffron Walden. In 1908 he be-Chief Liberal Whip.

M. Gustav Hamel, who won the aeroplane race from Brooklands to Brighton last Saturday, was the only competitor who used a monoplane. He did the journey in just under the hour; that is, in 57 min, 10 sec., and afterwards made a non-stop return flight to Brook-lands. The first prize, for the best time, was £80.

Lieutenant Filchner, the leader



of the German Antarctic Expedition, has recently been on a visit to the famous Scottish explorer, Dr. W. S. Bruce, at whose home our photograph



TWO FAMOUS EXPLORERS: DR. W. S. BRUCE (WITH BEARD) AND LIEUTENANT FILCHNER, LEADER OF THE GERMAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.



HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB BEGUM OF BHOPAL, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Who was Received by the King and Queen on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Daily Express."



M. GUSTAV HAMEL. Winner of the Aeroplane Race from Brooklands to Brighton

was taken. Lieutenant Filchner's ship, the "Deutschland," sailed from Bremerhaven on Monday, bound for the South Polar regions. He will join her himself later at Buenos Ayres. Lieutenant Filchner is an officer in the German Army (not the Navy), and has won fame as an explorer in Tibet.



MR. CLARENCE WILSON,



over which she rules, is one of the Central India States, with an area of nearly seven thousand square miles and a population of nearly a million. The ruling family are Afghans and Mohammedans. The women, including the Begum herself, wear veils with holes for the eyes. Among her suite is an astrologer.

Mr. Noel Williamson, whose murder by Abors during a friendly mission on

Her Highness



THE LATE MR. NOEL WILLIAMSON. Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, on the Assam Frontier.

charge of the Sadiya frontier tract. The village of Sadiya, his headquarters, where he commanded some native infantry and military police, is the extreme northeast frontier station of British India.

Sir Henry Bemrose, who died last week at the age of eighty-three, was head of the printing and publishing firm of Bemrose and Sons, and was for many years a prominent public man in Derby, his native town, of which he was Mayor last year and in 1877-8, and which he formerly represented in Parliament



THE LATE SIR HENRY BEMROSE, Who Defeated Sir William Harcourt

at Derby in 1895.

sented in Parliament as a Conservative. as a Conservative. His election in 1895, with Mr. Geoffrey Drage, was a memorable one, for they defeated Sir William Harcourt, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Thomas Roe. Hewas knighted in 1897. was knighted in 1897.

the Assam frontier caused great indignation a few weeks ago, was the third son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson

(formerly Oswald), of

the 26th Punjab In-

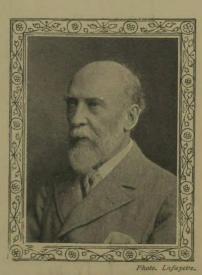
the 20th Punjab Infantry, and Mrs. Oswald. He was a Lieutenant in the 4th West Yorkshire Regiment, and his official position was that of Assistant Political Officer in charge of the Sadiya.

It is more than fifty years since Sir Robert Hart was ap-pointed to his first position in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, having in

1859 obtained special leave to resign his post as interpreter to the British Consulate at Canton. He was born in Ireland in 1835, and after taking degrees at Queen's College, Belfast, went out to China, in the Consular Service, in 1854. After he was transferred to

the Chinese Government service, his promotion was rapid, and he be-came Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1863. His work there during the last half-century has made him a worldwide reputation, and has been of the utmost international value. His resignation is due to his advanced age and failing health. His successor, Mr. Aglen, has been appointed by the Chinese Govern-ment on Sir Robert Hart's ad-

vice.



SIR ROBERT HART, Who has Resigned his Post as Inspector-Ceneral of Maritime Customs to the Chinese Government.



THE RIGHT HON. J. A. PEASE, M.P., Who has Accepted the Presidency of the Peace Society.

## THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH FROM SCOTT'S SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY H. G. PONTING, F.R.G.S., CAMERA ARLIST TO THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION; COPYRIGHT IN U.S.A. AND EUROPE.



IN HIS POLAR KIT: CAPTAIN R. F. SCOTT ABOUT TO START ON A DEPOT-LAYING JOURNEY DURING HIS PRESENT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION—MOUNT EREBUS IN THE BACKGROUND.

It will be remembered that the expeditions of Captain R. F. Scott and Captain Amundsen are in the Antarctic, and that the object of both is the attainment of the Geographical South Pole. A day or two ago, Sir Ernest Shackleton made an appeal on behalf of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition under the command of his old comrade, Dr Douglas Mawson, whose desire it is to chart a stretch of unknown coast-line some 1200 miles north of Captain Scott's objective, asking for £12,000, that the explorers might be able to start in June. This brought a letter from Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Clements Markham in which it was said: "Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition is still in urgent need of £8000 to

£10,000. The great explorer, the founder of Antarctic land exploration, who is now engaged on most arduous and valuable work, should be supported, and his needs ought to be considered by the British public before new schemes are taken up and funds are diverted from the patriotic objects which are now in course of achievement by our tried explorer." Sir Ernest Shackleton's reply to this points out that the objects of Captain Scott and Dr. Mawson are by no means the same, that there could be no rivalry between the expeditions, and says, "There are many expeditions in the field, and it will surely be a new law to make that no further British expedition shall be supported until the one now in the field returns."

# THE TURF AND THE AIR: A ROYAL VISIT; A RACE; AND A DISASTER.



Photo. Sport and General

WHERE THE KING STAYED FOR HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE RACES SINCE HIS ACCESSION.

THE JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS AT NEWMARKET, SHOWING THE ROYAL SUITE.

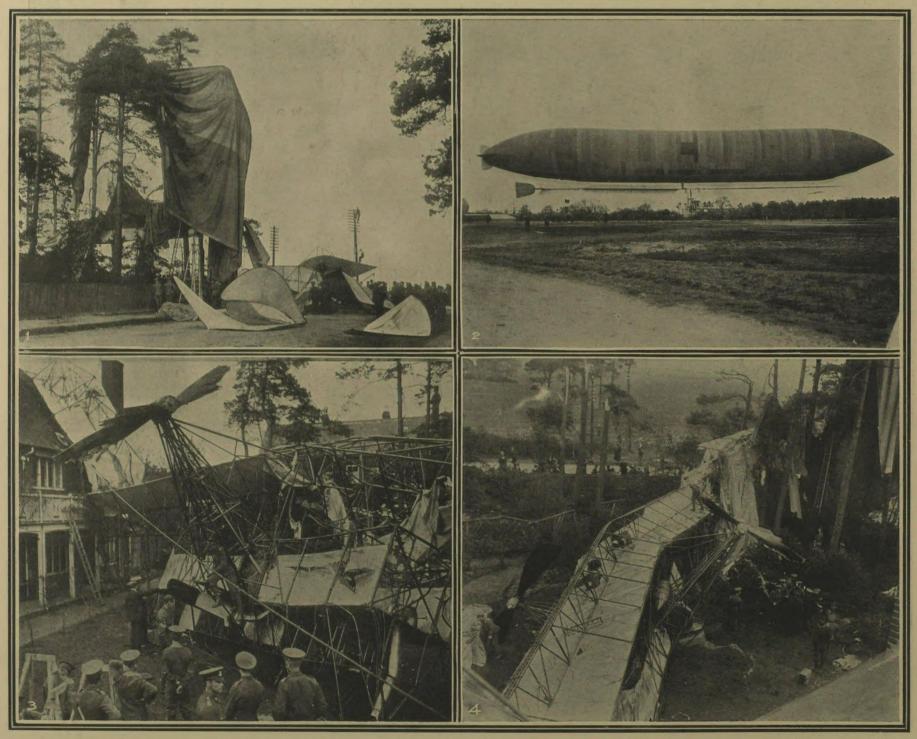
As we note elsewhere, the King arrived at Newmarket on Monday last to attend, on Tuesday, the first race-meeting at which he has been present since his Accession. On his way he called at Egerton House, where his racers are in training, lunched there, and then inspected his horses. The Jockey Club Rooms, the Royal Suite of which he occupied, were reached at about five in the afternoon. The Royal Suite is on the extreme right of the higher buildings seen in the photograph (X).



Photo. Illus, Burea

BROOKLANDS TO BRIGHTON BY AIR: MR. G. HAMEL, THE WINNER, CIRCLING THE CAPTIVE BALLOON FLYING FROM THE PALACE PIER, ON HIS BLÉRIOT MONOPLANE.

Mr. Hamel completed the flight in 57 min. 10 sec.; Lieutenant Snowden Smith taking 1 hour 21 min. 6 sec.; and Mr. G. Gilmour, I hour 37 min. After crossing the winning line, competitors had to fly to the Brighton and Shoreham Aviation Ground for the descent. Mr. Hamel started scratch; Mr. Gilmour had the longest allowance, 15 min. 50 sec. The most remarkable flight of the day was that made by Mr. Hamel on his return journey, which took him less than forty minutes.



1. "THE SHATTERED ENVELOPE . . . HUNG LIKE A GHASTLY CURTAIN FROM THE . . . TREE-TOPS": WRECKAGE OF THE LEBAUDY AIR-SHIP.

3. Its Second and "Fatal" Accident: The Wreck of the Ill-Fated Dirigible against Woodlands Cottage, on the Roof of which it Broke its Back.

2. ABOUT TO ASCEND FOR THE TRIAL TRIP WHICH ENDED SO DISASTROUSLY: THE LEBAUDY ABOUT TO BE SET FREE AT FARNBOROUGH.

4. In the Garden of Woodlands Cottage: Propellers and Part of the Framework of the Wrecked Dirigible—Remnants of a Worthy, but Unlucky, Enterprise.

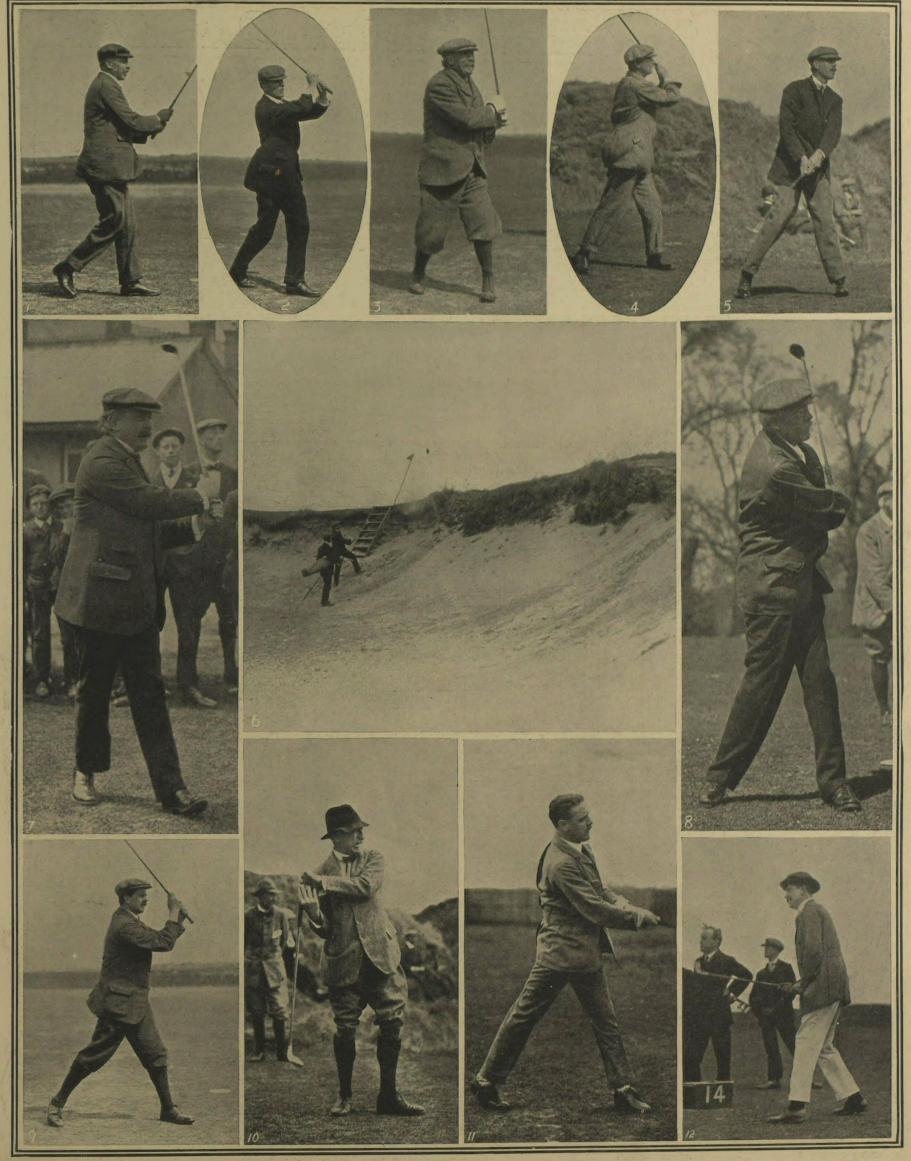
#### PUNCTURED BY CHIMNEYS AND FIR-TREES: THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH ARMY'S GREAT DIRIGIBLE.

The great Lebaudy dirigible, belonging to the British Army, came to an untimely end last week, on the occasion of its first trial flight since the accidental ripping up of its gasbag on its arrival at Farnborough last October. It had completed four circles of Farnborough Common, and its engine had been shut off, when a gust of wind struck it, and it drifted low. The waiting men of the balloon section tried to catch the guide-ropes, but failed. Then the engines were started again,

and ballast was thrown out. A few moments later the dirigible had reached Woodlands Cottage, its envelope had been pierced by chimneys and fir trees, and it had broken its back across the roof. Almost, it would seem, miraculously, none of the occupants of the car was burt. Among them was Major Sir Alexander Bannerman, Commandant of the Air Battalion. Salvage work began almost immediately, and was carried on throughout the night under the rays of searchlights.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL NEWS, TOPICAL, AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

# THE GOLF PARTY: PLAYERS IN THE PARLIAMENTARY HANDICAP.



- 1. LORD NEWION, WHO WAS BEATEN IN THE FIRST ROUND BY COLONEL SEELY BY 2 AND 1.
- 2. COLONEL SEELY, WHO BEAT LORD NEWTON IN THE FIRST ROUND, AND MR. E. A. FITZROY IN THE SECOND BY I HOLE.
- 3. LORD SOUTHWARK, WHO BEAT MR. PERCY ALDEN IN THE FIRST ROUND BY 3 AND 2, AND LORD SANDHURST IN THE SECOND ROUND BY 3 AND 2.
- 4. LORD KENMARE, WHO BEAT MR. D. C. WILLIAMS IN THE FIRST ROUND BY 2 AND 1, AND MR. J. A. PRASE IN THE SECOND
- 5. LORD HAMPDEN, WHO BEAT MR. D. B. HALL IN THE FIRST ROUND BY 5 AND 4, AND MR. SHIRLEY BENN IN THE SECOND ROUND BY 2 AND I.
- 6. BUNKERED ON THE WAY TO THE THIRD HOLE: THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN DIFFICULTIES.
- 7. MR. LLOYD GEORGE (THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER), WHO WAS BEATEN IN THE FIRST ROUND BY SIR A. PRIESTLEY BY 4 AND 3.
- 8. Mr. Balfour, who was Braten by Mr. Ian Malcolm in the First Round by 4 and 2.
- Mr. A. V. Hambro, who Beat Lord Westmorland in the First Round by 3 and 2, and Mr. H. Terrell in the Second Round by 8 and 7.
- 10. LORD ERROLL, WHO BEAT MR. R. YERBURGH IN THE FIRST ROUND BY 2 AND 1, AND MR. J. A. GRANT IN THE SECOND ROUND BY 2 Holes.
- ROUND BY 2 HOLES.

  11. MR. IAN MALCOLM, WHO BEAT MR. BALFOUR IN THE FIRST ROUND,
  AND MR. G. LAMBERT IN THE SECOND ROUND BY 4 AND 3.
- and Mr. G. Lambert in the Second Round by 4 and 3.

  12. Lord Rosslyn, who Beat Mr. W. Llewelyn Williams
  By 4 and 3, and Lord Savile by 7 and 5.

Whatever differences may divide honourable members and noble lords in Parliament, on the links there is only one party, the Golf Party, and this is especially so on the occasion of the Annual Parliamentary Golf Handicap. The first two rounds of this year's contest were played on Saturday, at Littlestone-on-Sea.

#### REHEARSING THE FIFTEEN THOUSAND: THE PAGEANT OF EMPIRE IN MUFTI.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE LIGHTER SIDE OF A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT: SKETCHES OF A REHEARSAL OF THE PAGEANT AT THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

One of the most interesting of the King's engagements for the Coronation season was the inauguration of the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace, which was fixed to take place yesterday, Friday (12th). It was arranged that the King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary, should drive from Buckingham Palace

to Sydenham Hill in semi-state; and that on their arrival at the Palace they should be greeted by those pageant-players who come from Camberwell and appear in the Norman Conquest scene, which shows 'The Going Out of Harold and the Entry of William.' The pageant-players as a body were given their chance later on, for the programme set forth [Continued opposite.]

# THE 16TH CENTURY UNDER THE LIMELIGHT: REHEARSING AT THE PALACE.

DRAWM BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



"FIRST DISCOVERIES.-CABOT.-PADDINGTON": PRACTISING THE PAVANE AT NIGHT, FOR SCENE 4, PART II.

that after the great concert their Majesties should review the performers, drawn up in historical groups, in the amphitheatre. Fifteen thousand people take part in the pageant, rehearsals of which were in progress for many weeks. There are four parts to the affair, and twenty-eight scenes—from "The Dawn of British History" to "India," which shows the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India,

and the Grand Imperial Finale. Each scene has been allotted to a particular borough or district—"Roman London" to Penge; "Saxon Scene" to St. Pancras; "The Norman Conquest" to Camberwell: "Civic Freedom" to Shoreditch; "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" to Holborn; "Charles I." to Battersea; the Colonial Section to visitors from the Overseas Dominions and those interested in them; and so on.



Messrs. Herbert au. "Regent Library."

its title, it is "The Amazing Duchess," published in two stout volumes by Mr. Stanley Paul. Therein Mr. Charles E. Pearce tells again an old but ever-amusing story, the life and adventures of the Duchess of Kingston,

the most notorious and interesting woman of the eighteenth century. With abundant detail and lively asides the author Georgian manners and morals, and he has the saving grace to avoid moralising. The result is a successful portrait of his subject, that woman of many parts, who, living amid perpetual scandal, kept her place in society with an address that amounted to regard the first health Charlesish was the daughter of a governor. to genius. Elizabeth Chudleigh was the daughter of a governor of Chelsea Hospital. In that pleasant suburb she was the playmate of Horace Walpole, whose pen never spared her in after years. She grew up an extraordinary beauty, was appointed Maid-of Honour to the Princess of Wales, and at Leicester House saw all the mad gallantry of that mad Court of "Fred, who was alive and is dead." Her escapades were the talk of the town, but she kept her head and her position, even in spite of her marriedless madress as Indigenia at the Somerset House of her marvellous undress as Iphigenia at the Somerset House masquerade. When she was twenty-four she married, secretly, Lieutenant the Hon. Augustus Hervey—nobody knows why. This caprice cost her the hand of the young Duke of Hamilton,

whom she seems to have really loved. She refused him, evidently on a scruple-rather a rare thing with her—and went her way as a lady of pleasure, lead-ing fashion and the town by the nose. Her splendour was



be published this summer.

AT HER TRIAL FOR BIGAMY IN WESTMINSTER HALL: THE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.

'The prisoner was dressed in deep mourning, a black hood on her head, her hair modestly dressed and pow dered . . . black gauze, deep ruffles, and black gloves."

charged on payment of the court fees. The last phase, at the Court of Catherine of Russia and in Paris, shows the undaunted woman playing the game

gallantly to a finish. It is a wild and whirling tale, to which Mr. Pearce has done full justice. He understands his protagonist and her world, and if he is at times diffuse and discursive, it is for the better illustration of his theme. His entertainment is always so good that it would be churlish to charge him with occasional irrelevancy. The two volumes are alive from cover to cover, and although we are a little jaded with the present fashion in popular "Memoirs," this book, at any rate, has never suggested satiety or boredom.

Porfirio Diaz.

Mexico has been so much in the public eye of late, and the immediate future of the Sign of St. Paul's" the country is so uncertain, that some interest attaches to a book written by José F. Godoy, entitled "Porfirio Diaz," and published in New York and London by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The attitude of the author is one of frank and unstinted admiration, and he is at pains to collect the eulogies on Mexico's President uttered by

pains to collect the eulogies on Mexico's President uttered by a great many American politicians, who in view of Standard Oil Finance and America's railway interests in Mexico, actual or potential, can hardly be regarded as critics free from bias.

These opinions are set down in alphabetical order, and are more remarkable than interesting. It is an unfortunate truth that Mr. Godoy's literary gift is by no means as large as his enthusiasm for Porfirio Diaz; a great emotion



FOUNDER OF THE SAILORS' RESTS AT PORTS-MOUTH AND DEVONPORT: MISS AGNES WESTON "Although a great many years of my life have passed away, I am active and strong, and I look forward to years of good service, and I shall rejoice in developments of any kind....
When I die I should like to die in harness, and to keep my flag flying to the last."

Reproduced from Miss Agnes Weston's Baok, "My Life Among the Bluefackets" by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. J. Nisbet and Co

shakes his style to its slender foundations. But granting that the spirit of extravagant culogy is a little too obvious, remembering that even great men make mistakes, and that the present troubles in Mexico could not have made headway had there been no real grievances, the fact remains that Porfirio Diaz is almost as great

as his panegyrists represent him to be. He has brought his country into line with European progress in several directions: he has developed the administration along lines that will make ultimately for comparatively honest government, and he must be judged, if at all, with proper regard to the material he has had to handle. It did not suffice for him to have liberal ideas and the instinct of statecraft; he had to select, if not to educate, men who would be able to pursue the path of progress, despite the count-less temptations that beset the rulers of South American the rulers of South American Republics. Porfirio Diaz has not wrought any miracles, many of his reforms do not go far below the surface of things, but, when all is said and done, he is one of the great men of our time, and, because he has faced and surbecause he has faced and surmounted so many difficulties, we could wish him a biographer more greatly gifted than Mr. J. F. Godoy.



AS IT WAS WHEN THE GREAT BIGAMY TRIAL TOOK PLACE WITHIN ITS WALLS: WESTMINSTER HALL IN 1766.

"Never was there such excitement over a trial, never such clamouring for tickets for admis-At a quarter past ten Queen Charlotte entered the Hall, with the Duke of Newcastle, the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, and the Princess Royal."



AS IT WAS WHEN ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH WAS BORN, AND WHEN ANNE BRETT HELD BRIEF SWAY IN IT. ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND THE MALL IN 1720.

"Secretly she pined for promenades in the Mall, for the galeties of Vauxhall, for routs, ridottos, masquerades, . . . Elizabeth was born in . . Soon after Mistress Brett was installed in St. James's Palace, the King [George I.] set out for Hanover. . . . A furious quarrel [with the Princesses] was well on its way when the news of the King's death arrived [1727]. . . . Anne Brett was speedily given notice to quit."

Refroduced from Mr. Charles E. Pearce's Book, "The Amasine Duchess," the romantic history of Elizabeth Chultrich, Mail of Honour, the Hon. Mrs. Hervey,

Duchess of Kingston, and Countess of Brist i.—By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul.

time, Elizabeth meant to mariy Kingston, but she had a difficult game to play. While the Duke still hesitated, the wily lady was confronted with a new dilemma. Cantain Hera new dilemma. Captain Her-vey, by certain unexpected deaths, became next heir to the Earldom of Bristol! If the Duke failed, she might at least be a Countess. She took steps, therefore, to secure secretly, very late in the day, a certificate of her marriage. That intrigue alone is a romance. She would not, of course, acknowledge her marriage with Hervey, and actually won a suit of "jactitation" in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Then, believing herself free, she jockeyed Kingston into wedlock, a masterstroke which brought her at last a prisoner to the Bar of the House of Lords on a charge of bigamy. Her trial was, as the Americans say, a circus. Society scrambled for tickets, and spent a giddy five days in West-minster Hall. The Duchess

sions, never kindly. All the

THE ORIGINAL OF BEATRIX ESMOND: ELIZABETH

CHUDLEIGH, AFTERWARDS DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.

""Part of her coquetry may have come from her position about

the court, where the beautiful maid of honour was the light about which a thousand beaux came and fluttered.' . . . Thus wrote. Thackeray of Beatrix Esmond, having in his mind the way ward, the puzzling, the elusive, Elizabeth Chudleigh. . . He dared not, certainly he did not, picture her as she was.'

out of all proportion to her income, for which

there was only one way of accounting. Ulti-

mately, she was for many years openly supported by the Duke of Kingston, to the complete satisfaction of society, which hastened to her balls and routs. Horace Walpole came with the rest and set down his impressions peace bindly.

# A SCHEME WATCHED BY THE WAR OFFICE: A LINKING OF LINES.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



CALCULATED TO BECOME A GREAT ASSET IN THE DEFENCE OF LONDON: THE SUGGESTED FIFTY-SEVEN-MILE RAILWAY TO CONNECT ALL THE RAILWAYS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

A scheme providing for the construction of a semicircular railway, fifty-seven miles in length, round North London was before a Select Committee of the House of Commons the other day, and it was said that such were the advantages attending it that the War Office authorities were not only watching its progress, but actively supporting it. The new line, which it is estimated would cost rather over five millions, would be known as the Greater London Railway.

and would link up all the railways north of the Thames and the railways to the Victoria and Albert and the Tilbury Docks. It would start at Feltham, where it would join the London and South Western loop. It would enable traffic from the north of London to reach the railways running west and south and the docks, without entering the Metropolis, and enable troops to be transferred to and from Salisbury and Aldershot without passing through London.

#### BIG GAME BY THE BRUSH: "WITHIN THE CHARMED CIRCLE."

FROM THE PICTURES BY W. KUHNERT, AT THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S.



1. BEST DESCRIBED BY THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS - AS RIVER-SWINE: "HIPPOS."

3. ALONE IN MAJESTY: "THE SOLITARY BULL-BUFFALO."

2. HOME-LIFE OF CREATURES OF THE WILD: "THE FAMILY - LIONESS AND CUBS."
4. THE "HUMANITY" OF BEASTS: "AFFECTION - TIGER AND TIGRESS."

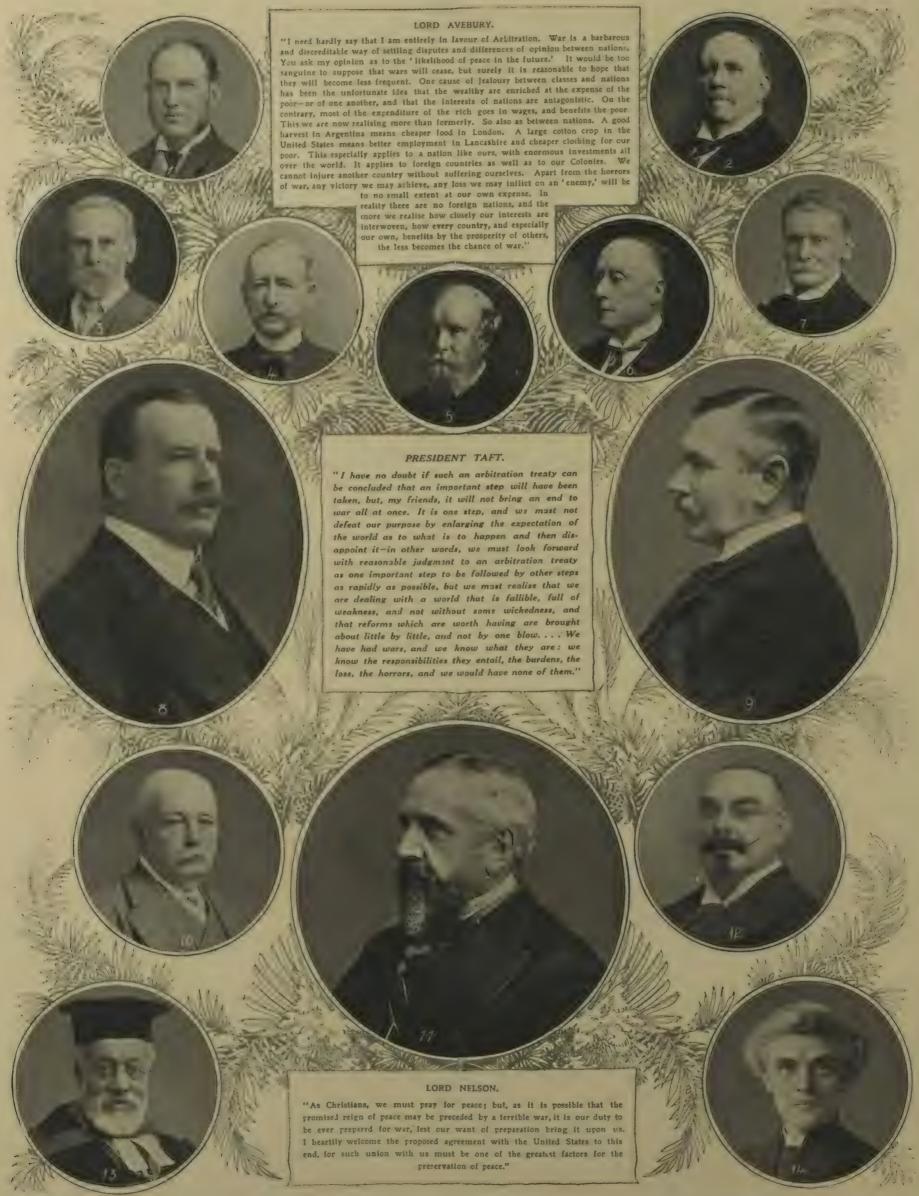


- 1. A KING OF BEASTS AND HIS QUEEN: "BESIDE THE STREAM-LION AND LIONESS."
- 3. AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL HUNTING: "THE FEAST-LION, LIONESS, AND ZEBRA."

- 2. ANIMALS WHICH WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH: "IN THE SUNSHINE-ZEBRAS."
- 4. DESCENDANTS OF THE MAMMOTHS OF PREHISTORIC DAYS: "ELEPHANTS BATHING."

#### PEACE-SEEKERS: BELIEVERS IN THE POWER OF REASON.

SYMPATHISERS WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.



- Mr. H. Cosmo Bonsor, Ex Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, Director of the Bank of England.
   Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the P. and O., Director of the London, City, and Midland Bank, etc.
- 3. Mr. Russell Rba, Shipowner and Merchant, Ex-Deputy Chairman of Taff Vale Railway, etc.
- 1. SIR FREDERICK G. BANBURY, M.P. FOR THE CITY OF
- 5. LORD AVERURY, BANKER, POLITICIAN, SCIENTIST.
- t. LORD WEARDALE, EN-M.P., EX-PRESIDENT OF INTER-PARLIA-MENTARY UNION, ETC
- 7. SIR WILLIAM HALL-JONES, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW
- 8. SIR JOSEPH G. WARD, PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.
- 9. SIR RICHARD SOLOMON, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
- 10. LORD BLYTH, VICE-PRESIDENT OF ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, ETC.
- LORD NELSON, COMMISSIONER OF ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.
   SIR ALBERT K. ROLLIT, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL TELE-PHONE COMPANY, STEAMSHIP OWNER, ETC.
- 13. THE VERY REV. HERMANN ADLEX, CHIEF RABBI UNITED HEBREW CONGREGATIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
- 14. THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, THE FAMOUS CONGREGATIONALIST

On this page and the next we give portraits of some of those well-known people who have associated themselves with the question of Anglo-American arbitration, and also some opinions on the subject. At the recent meeting at the Guildhall, proof of the influence and ability which are behind the movement, Mr. Asquith said, amongst other things, "I do not think I am using language of exaggeration when I say we are here in the Guildhall to-day to

record the most signal victory in our time in the international sphere of the rower of reason and the sense of brotherhood.... We sometimes in these days speak datters, or we try to do so. But we do not use them.... Is it a very extraordinary or Utopian proposition. even in regard to so-called points of honour, that we may, as between ourselves and men of our own family, put an end to international duelling?"

Photographs by Elliott and Fry, Russell. Lafavette, and Hemery.

# FOES OF INTERNATIONAL DUELLING: PORTRAITS AND OPINIONS.

SYMPATHISERS WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.



- 1. THE REV. F. B. MEYER, Ex-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREE CHUCHES AND OF THE BAPTIST UNION.
- 2. SIR GEORGE H. REID, EX-PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA AND OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
- 3. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
- 4. LORD HALSBURY: Ex-LORD CHANCELLOR.
- 5. THE MOST REV. FRANCIS BOURNE, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.
- 6. MR. H. H. ASQUITH, THE PRIME MINISTER.
- 7. MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR, EX-PRIME MINISTER.
- 8. SIR T. VEZEY STRONG, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON
- o. LORD STRATHCONA, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.
- 10. LORD ABERDEEN, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Guildhall, said: "Let anybody study what actually happens in war, what a general of a successful army might do in a moment of crisis and temptation, and they will agree with me that understandings and laws have great operative effect, even though they have not the sanction of force behind them. The public morality, which has brought them into bring, is sure to support them, . . . We have, and shall have when this treaty is carried through, responsibilities not less onerous than those which now weigh upon our shoulders. We shall never be able to get rid of these by any mere treaty . . . but . . . that does not, and ought not, to diminish the zeal with which we should pursue this ideal. Not only will it produce, as I believe, and secure for ever the absolute certainty of peace between us and the United States, but it will be the beginning of a new era-it will be the first attempt to reach that common bond between all civilised nations which shall prevent this barbarous survival being still used amongst us."



way I do possess genius, a genius for blundering! Genius it is, congenital and subconscious. things which are not actually present to the bodily eyes, namely, the ghost of words in print or manuscript. At school I would construe a piece of Greek, and get into trouble, because I translated the words which I saw in the printed page, but which, as no other person beheld there, were probably not these

them, were probably not there.

But two days ago I read the word "not," on a printed card of invitation to a private view of some Japanese

"CARMELITA" TO THE MEXICAN PEOPLE: THE SECOND WIFE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

"The present Mrs. Diaz is the daughter of the late Secretary of the Interior, Honourable Manuel Romero Rubio. . . The marriage took place on 7th November, 1882. . . . Mrs. Diaz is a most accomplished woman. . . . Her great charm of manner and her kindness of heart have made her most popular, and she is designated by all classes of society by the endearing term of 'Carmelita.' . . President Diaz has had no children by his second marriage."

pictures and curios. But nobody else could see the word, nor could I on a second inspection.

This unhappy power of seeing the invisible has brought me to sorrow. In an article of mine about Dickens I am told, and no doubt truly, that I have named Mr. Tupman as the second of Mr. Winkle in his affair with Dr. Slammer at Rochester. Now, I perfectly well knew that Mr. Snodgrass was the second of Mr. Winkle on that occasion, yet for certain reasons of conscience I verified the reference and read the whole scene in the printed pages of "Pickwick." Nevertheless, the word Tupman in place of Snodgrass appears, I am told, in my essay; and every whippersnapper will have his fling at me as a man ignorant of the sacred writings concerning the Socrates of his day, Mr. Pickwick.

I do not say that my form of genius for blundering is uncommon. To judge by a review in the Athenaum (April 29) of Mr. Chesterton's "Criticisms and Appreciations of Charles Dickens's Works," Mr. Chesterton possesses my own form of genius, among others, and I am not quite sure that his critic is not in the same case. Mr. Chesterton is represented as stating (on p. 224) that John Jasper, in "Edwin Drood," was an "elderly organist." The critic says that Jasper was "a precentor (which is not necessarily the same thing)"—as an organist-" and not so elderly at that.'

Mr. Chesterton may think the age of about twentysix elderly; certainly Jasper in the first number of the novel (p. 6) is described as "a dark man of some six-and-twenty." He was a singing man, and was said to



ELDER DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT DIAZ: AMADA DIAZ DE LA TORRE.

"General Diaz had been married to the daughter of Doctor Ortega-Reyes, and after a happy union with her, she died during his first administration.... His son and daughters are, Amada, married to Mr. Ignacio de la Torre, Lieutenant Colonel Porfirio Diaz, jun., and Luz, married to Mr. F. Rincon Gallardo. The eldest daughter . . . is greatly admired for her beauty and sympathetic nature; her resemblance to her father is most remarkable."

PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO. THE MASTER BUILDER OF A GREAT COMMONWEALTH. By José F. Godoy.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs.G.P. Putnam's Sons. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)



A DEMOCRATIC RULER WHO DISLIKES OSTENTATION: PRESIDENT DIAZ IN HIS EARLIER ADMINISTRATION. "On his first election as President, in 1877, he immediately inaugurated

the plan which he has always followed, of living unostentatiously. He therefore declined to reside in the National Palace, and dwelt in a house of very modest appearance in Moneda Street, going to the Palace every day to transact business and to be present at all public functions."

Mr. Chesterton says that no University man could have written the novel styled "Our Mutual Friend." I hope none could have written it; but Charles Reade, a Fellow of Magdalen, could and did write better novels, and did write at least one much worse novel. "The worst that ever my eyes did see" is, perhaps, Reade's book "The Wandering Heir" (1872), but Reade was old when he put together that compilation.

The quarrel between literary men who have and literary men who have not been at Oxford or Cambridge is very old and silly. The Cambridge plays of Shakespeare's time, "The Return from Parnassus" and the rest, show the University wits sneering at Shakespeare



HARASSED BY INSURRECTION IN HIS OLD AGE: PRESIDENT DIAZ, THE MAKER OF MODERN MEXICO.

President Taft has spoken of President Diaz as "that great man to whom more than to any other one person is due the greatness of the Mexican Republic." It is a remarkable coincidence that President Diaz should have been born on the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of Mexican independence. His kith took place at Oaxaca on the 15th September, 1830.

Reproduced from " Porfire Dia.

and Ben Jonson, though Ben was more learned than all of them. In the old times, and even in modern times, most of our best poets have been Cambridge men; a few have been Oxford men. Perhaps one may say that Shakespeare, even without Browning, Burns, and Keats, outweighs all the University poets, such as Marlowe, Milton, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Tennyson, Byron, Dryden, and Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, and William Morris, and most of the Elizabethans, Jacobeans, Caroline poets, and poets of the Augustan age, except Pope. and poets of the Augustan age, except Pope.

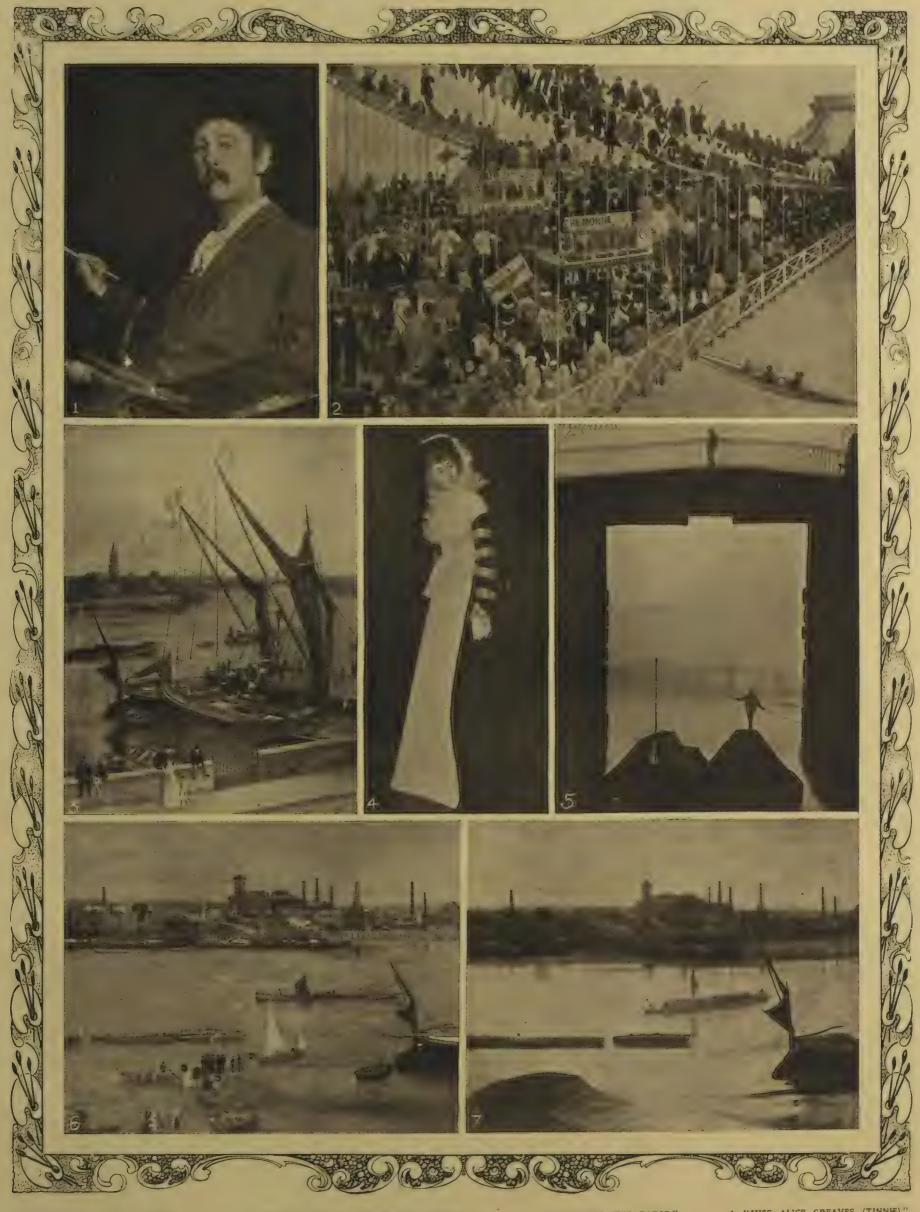
In poets, the Universities make a pretty fair show; but in recent times, when the entire people has education enough for the art of the novelist, of course the Universities have a very poor chance against non-University men and women. You could not expect a mixed Oxford and Cambridge eleven to beat an eleven of All England. They might, once in a blue moon, but could scarcely be expected to win the rubber in five test matches. The odds against the Universities in producing the best eleven of novelists are identical with the odds against them at cricket.

To take the best men: Fielding was, if I remember rightly, a University man; Richardson was not. Thackeray was a University man, Charles Dickens was not. Charles Reade and Kingsley were University men, Wilkie Collins and Anthony Trollope, as far as I remember, were not; nor was Mr. Meredith, nor is Mr. Hardy.

Among novelists fortunately still active, Mr. Stanley Weyman, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, and Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch are of the two old English Universities; and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, like R. L. Stevenson, is of Edinburgh University-a very good set.

# BY THE NEWLY DISCOVERED MASTER: WORKS BY WALTER GREAVES.

PICTURES FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.



1. "PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST."

2. "BOAT RACE DAY, HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE."

3. "UNLOADING THE BARGE."

4. "MISS ALICE GREAVES (TINNHE)."

5. "PASSING UNDER OLD BATTERSEA BRIDGE." 6. "THE PLUMBAGO FACTORY, BATTERSEA."

7. "GREY DAY, BATTERSEA."

A new master amongst modern painters is being hailed. The artist in question is Mr. Walter Greaves, a pupil of Whistler. A number of his oil paintings, a water-colour, and etchings are being shown at the Goupil Gallery. Very much praise has been meted out to him, and it is already suggested that at least one of his works, preferably the portrait of Miss Alice Greaves here reproduced, should be purchased for the nation. In a letter, a part of which is printed in the catalogue of the Exhibition, Mr. Greaves says: "The earliest picture in your

possession . . . is the Hammersmith Bridge on Boat Race day, which I painted . . . before I knew Whistler, whose acquaintance I made in the late 'fifties. . . . Our families became very intimate. and my brother Henry and I worked under and for Whistler for close on twenty years. . . We attended to all the routine work of the studio. . . . My father being a boat-builder at Chelsea, we boys were constartly rowing Whistler about, sometimes spending the whole night on the water." Mr. Greaves is in his seventieth year.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY W. E. GRAY.

AND THE . DIP



MR. HERBERT GRIMWOOD
AS THE WAZIR MANSUR,
IN "KISMET."

ART NOTES.

MR.GREAVES'S

closely resemble Whistler's that if half-a-dozen of the best things of the pupil were shuffled in with a dozen works by the master, it would take long to sort them. One can conceive Mr. Pennell and Mr. Sickert taking sides, and hear anew the clamour of controversy among experts seeking the authentic butterfly. What confusion would reign in the markets if Mr. Greaves

had been (in the mean, modern, sense of the word) designing, and left his pictures lying about, like chocolate sovereigns on the pavement, to be picked up by the hasty! But he has sought none of the low pleasures of mystification; the catalogue of the master's works has been completed without any April fooling. Mr. Greaves's advent will make the dealer in Whistlers very particular about pedigrees, and some day, perhaps, a case like that of the Rokeby Venus, with the modern Velasquez and his Mazo for the central figures, will be fought again. But that will not be Mr. Greaves's fault, save that he chose to paint like his master.

Mr. Greaves was already a painter when he met Whistler and was stripped of his identity. He taught his neighbour the waterman's jerk on the river, and learnt in return the trick of tones and the brush's rhythm, and forgot his own method. Only one picture among the many at the Goupil Gallery proves his originality: "Boat-Race Day; Hammersmith Bridge," can be attached to no influence; so that the artist whose fame is now a-building on the rather insecure grounds of a likeness must be congratulated also on the score of dissimilarity.

a-building on the rather insecure grounds of a likeness must be congratulated also on the score of dissimilarity. Was Whistler's influence, then, destructive rather than constructive? It is a question impossible to answer, for not even Mr. Greaves can tell what future was discarded and thrown overboard during long evenings spent with Whistler on the Thames. While one marvels at the talent of the pictures at the Goupil, it is not easy to banish a feeling of regret, a sense of something irksome in the repetition, at second-hand, of the unrepeatable.

Mr. Nicholson's exhibition, also in the Goupil Galleries, is full of brilliant things. He, for his part, is

MR. OSCAR ASCHE AS HAJJ, IN "KISMET," AT THE GARRICK.

so bent on originality that he has invented a new theme. No Thames, no moon, no man for him; others have painted them. Instead, he makes his little dramas out of china figures, stages his pieces of porcelain on a table or a shelf, and throws them into artful light and shade. His "Cupids Fighting for a Rose" is a delightful example of studio-strategy. He half persuades us that his Chelsea shepherds and shepherdesses have the fire of Grasso and his lady, and that flawless Dresden china may conceal a broken Dresden heart. Mr. Nicholson is a brilliant painter; but it is in such things as



Marsinah (Miss Lily Brayton). The Caliph (Mr. Ben Webster).

\*KISMET": MARSINAH AND THE CALIPH TALK OF LOVE, THE GIRL BELIEVING THE MAN
A GARDENER'S SON.

"The First Communicant," where his paint is least aggressive, that we grow fond of him.

Last week a panel illustrating scenes from the life of St. Zenobius was sold at Christie's for 10,800 guineas. Hardly a regret that the nation was not the buyer has been expressed. We loudly lament the loss, at an enormously greater figure, of a Dutch landscape, but hardly blink an eye at the passing of a work full of the precious and irreclaimable joy and genius of Florence and Botticelli. The picture would have been particularly welcome at Trafalgar Square, since it belongs to a series, of which two portions will ultimately find a home there, by the bequest of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond.—E. M.

MUSIC.

MR. BEN WEBSTER
AS THE CALIPH ABDALLAH,
IN "KISMET."

LAST week at
Covent Garden
was given to revivals—Charpentier's "Louise,"
with which Mme. Edvina's name is so happily
associated; Verdi's "Traviata," of which a
section of man and womankind is still unable to
tire, and in which Mme. Tetrazzini was heard to
great advantage; and Bizet's "Carmen," the one
opera that appealed to Nietzsche's strange, unfathomable mind. This week witnesses the return

to Covent Garden of Mme.

Melba to fill the familiar rôle of Mimi in Puccini's "La Bohème."

It is hardly necessary to say that all these revivals are being carried out very well.

Turning from grand opera to concerts, we note the return to London of Mr. Albert Spalding, the young violinist who made his début here some two years ago, and, rather imprudently, associated himself for some of his early concerts with the London Symphony Orchestra. Since that rather daring time Mr. Spalding has made distinct and rapid progress, and is an artist well worth hearing.

Madame Alice Verlet, who reappeared at the Queen's Hall last week, has the vocal range and the dramatic intelligence that are demanded by the opera-house. She has a finely trained voice of great natural quality, and she can sing the least intelligent arias in fashion that seems to endow them with something not altogether their own. By her singing of Debussy's "Les Cloches," Mme. Verlet proved at once the range of her musical sympathies and the extent of her gift. She was assisted by several artists of smaller calibre.

Miss May Mukle created something akin to a sensation by the brilliancy of her achievement at the Queen's Hall last week, when she gave a concert with the assistance of the New Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Landon Ronald. The concert - giver was heard in a concerto by d'Albert, Boccherini's Sonata in A for the 'cello, and in some new work by Mr. Thomas Dunhill and M. Gustav von Holst. Neither novelty has any claim to distinction, but each served to bring out the wealth of tone and the accurate intonation of the 'cellist, just as the better - known works enabled her to display her very considerable skill as an interpreter of more serious effort.



"KISMET": HAJJ TELLS HIS DAUGHTER THAT HIS NEW MASTER, THE WAZIR MANSUR, WOULD WED HER, AND MEETS REFUSAL.



"KISMET": THE MAN AND THE WOMAN SING AND PLAY BEFORE THE CURTAIN DURING
THE CHANGING OF SCENES.

All Photographs by Foulsham and Banfield.

# THE THOUSAND-AND-SECOND NIGHT: A BAGHDAD "ENTERTAINMENT."

"KISMET," AT THE GARRICK.



HAJJ, the Beggar, sitting on his stone, has thrown to him a purse of gold. Thereupon, he betakes himself to the Bazaar Street of the Tailors to buy fine raiment and ornaments. Bargaining with the dealers, he sets them quarrelling to such good purpose that he is able to steal their goods. Arrayed in his new robes, he reaches the courtyard of his house, where Marsinah, his daughter, sits dreaming of the gardener's son, her lover. Hajj has time to present her with anklets that he has stolen when he is arrested for thelt. He is brought before the Wazir Mansur, and is within an ace of losing his right hand, when his suggestion to his judge that his hand may be of service causes that judge to realise that the man before him is the one he seeks, an adventurer willing to attempt the life of the Caliph Abdallah. Pardoned, therefore, is Hajj. Then the plan for the murder of the



Caliph is matured. Hall goes to the Audience Hall in the guise of a Moorish magician, to perform tricks by cunning of which the Caliph shall be lured from his seat to approach and to be stabbed. The ruse is successful until the blow is struck, but the knile cannot penetrate the Caliph's coat of mail. Hajj is arrested and placed in the prison of the Palace. From this he escapes. Some while before, Mansur has arranged to wed Marsinah, who will have none of him, despite her father's wishes. Hajj, having freed himself, seeks vengeance against his former master, who has not sought to aid him, gets into Mansur's Hammam, stabs him in the back and drowns him in the bath. A little while, and Marsinah learns that the gardener's son, her lover, is none less than the Caliph. Visions of nappiness unfold before her. As for Hajj, he is banished, and goes back to beggary.



1. THE ALMAH DANCES BEFORE THE CALIPH ABDALLAH, IN THE AUDIENCE HALL OF HIS PALACE, AND IS REWARDED WITH HER FREEDOM.

2. KUT-AL-KULUB, FIRST WIFE OF THE WAZIR MANSUR, QUESTIONS MARSINAH, "SLICE OF THE MOON," HAJJ'S DAUGHTER, WHO HAS JUST BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE HAMMAM.

3. "IN THE BAGHDAD OF THE 'ARABIAN NIGHTS'": THE SUK (BAZAAR STREET) OF THE TAILORS.

The scenes of "Kismet" are laid in the Baghdad of the "Arabian Nights," and the play provides the Thousand-and-Second Entertainment. Its action takes place between the dawn and night of a single day, and the hours are crowded with action and with colour. In the first photograph are Miss Nancy Denvers as the Almah, and Mr. Ben Webster as the Caliph; in the second are Miss Lily Brayton as Marsinah and Mrs. Saba Raleigh as Kut-a!-Kulub.-[Photographs by Foulsham and Banfield.]

#### KINGS OF THE SPORT OF KINGS: MEMBERS OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CLUB FOR LOVERS OF THE TURF.

FROM THE PAINTING BY S. BEGG





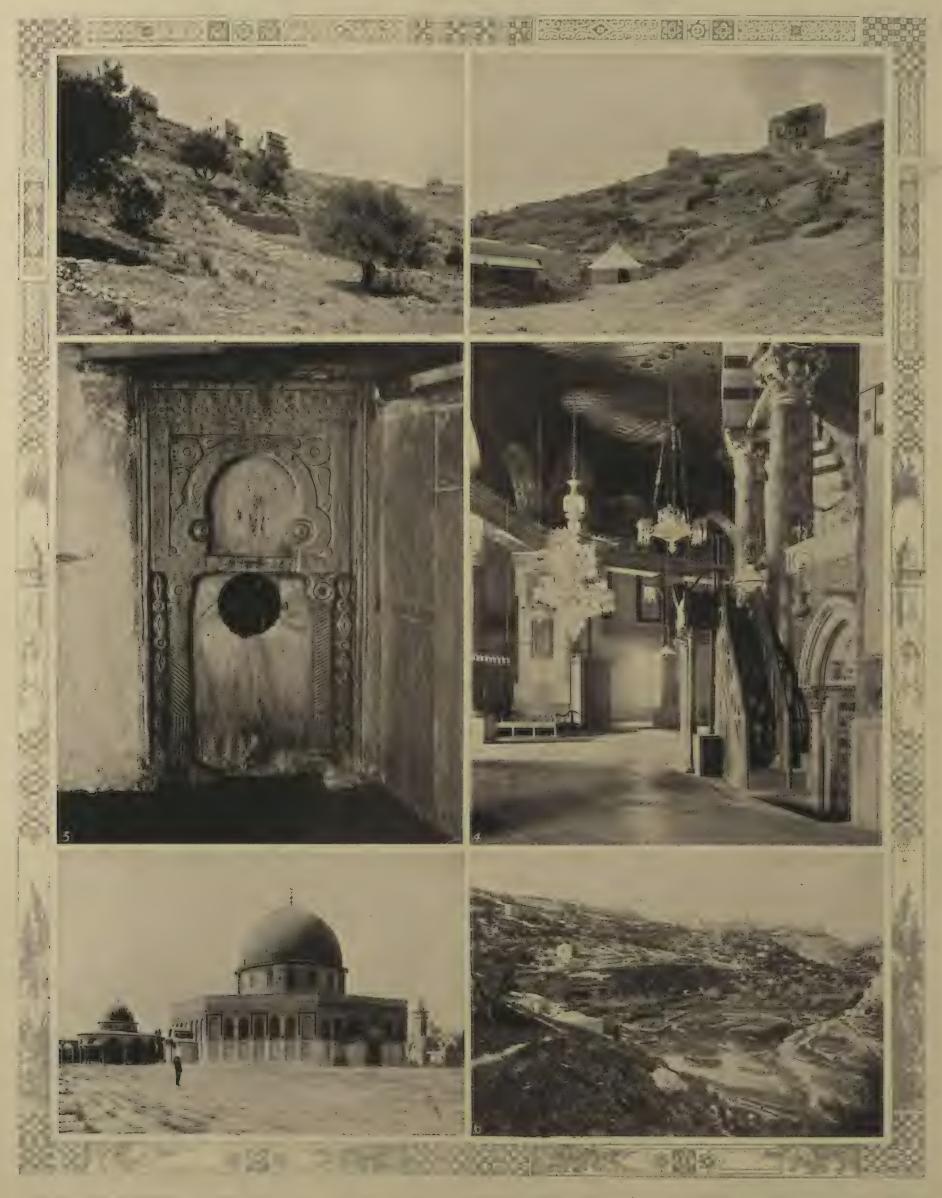
- Mr. Richard Alexander Oswalf (1901).
  Sir Simon Macdonal Lockhart, Br. (1904).
  The Earl of Serion (1908).
  Sir Richard John Waltsferffitth, Br. (1897).
  Sir Richard John Waltsferffitth, Br. (1897).
  Fir Reginal Heavy Graham, Br. (1802).
  Nir Reginald Heavy Graham, Br. (1803).
  Nir Reginald Heavy Graham, Br. (1804).
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  Sir Serional Pears, Br. (1901).
  Lick Residential (1903).
  Lick Residential (1903).

- 4b. Mr. Leopold de Retharchid (1891).
  4b. Leof Sairfach (1897).
  4b. Leof Sairfach (1897).
  4b. Leof Sairfach (1897).
  4b. Leof Hiller (1898).
  4c. The Earl (Halmann (1897).
  4c. Tab High Hom. Heary Chaptin (1884).
  4c. Tab Earl of Loundark (Hom. American (1894).
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#### UPHOLDERS OF ALL THAT IS BEST IN BRITISH HORSE-RACING: MEMBERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

## SECOND IN SANCTITY ONLY TO MECCA: THE MOSQUE OF OMAR;

AND SCENES OF THE DISPUTED EXCAVATIONS.



- 1. SCENE OF EXCAVATIONS BY THE ENGLISH
  ARCHÆOLOGISTS: THE SLOPE ABOVE. THE
  VIRGIN'S WELL, TO THE SOUTH OF OPHEL.
- 2. ON OPHEL, SUPPOSED SITE OF THE CITY OF DAVID: THE SHAFTS OF THE ENGLISH EXCAVATORS AND THEIR THREE-STOREY HOUSE.
- ABOVE THE WELL OF SOULS: THE PRAYER-NICHE OF SOLOMON, UNDER THE SUMMIT OF MORIAH.
- 4. WHERE DESECRATION IS ALLEGED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE: THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE, UNDER THE ROCK MORIAH.
- 5. WHERE THE EXCAVATORS ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE DEPOSITED DEBRIS: AT THE EAST GATE OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.
- 6. THE EL AKSA MOSQUE, WITH, IN THE FORE-GROUND, THE HILL OPHEL, SCENE OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

# DESECRATION OF THE DOME OF THE ROCK ALLEGED: THE MOSQUE OF OMAR,

THE VIOLATION OF WHICH THE ENGLISH ARCHÆOLOGISTS DENY.



- ARCHÆOLOGISTS: A MINARET BY THE POOL OF SILOAM, WHERE THE WATERS OF THE VIRGIN'S WELL EMPTY.
- 1. AT THE SCENE OF EXCAVATIONS BY THE ENGLISH | 2. WHERE, IT IS ALLEGED, DESECRATION OF THE MOSQUE TOOK PLACE: A SKETCH OF THE HOLY ROCK OF MORIAH, SHOWING A SLAB ABOVE THE
- 3. SCENE OF WORK WHICH CAUSED THE VILLAGERS OF SILOAM TO GIVE A FEAST: THE ENTRANCE TO THE VIRGIN'S WELL, NEAR THE SOUTH END OF OPHEL.
- 4. THE ROCK WHICH, ACCORDING TO TRADITION, WAS PIERCED BY MOHAMMED AS HE FLEW TO HEAVEN; CONCEALS THE ARK OF THE COVENANT AND TREASURES OF THE TEMPLES OF SOLOMON AND HEROD; AND COVERS THE WELL OF SOULS, WHERE THE SPIRITS OF DEAD MOSLEMS ASSEMBLE: IN THE DOME OF THE ROCK AT JERUSALEM.

### THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE; AND SCOTLAND'S OWN EXHIBITION.



THE GREATEST EMPIRE THE WORLD HAS KNOWN SHOWN IN A LITTLE SPACE: THE GROUNDS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AS ARRANGED FOR THE EXHIBITION.

The Festival of Empire Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which, as we note elsewhere, it was arranged the King should open on Friday, the 12th, promises to be a great success. A feature of it are the buildings representing the Overseas Dominions, "£60,000 worth of scenes of Empire in five continents,"



FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TRAINED VOICES: THE FULL REHEARSAL OF THE OPENING CONCERT OF THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

The full rehearsal of the opening concert of the Festival of Empire was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday of last week, when the 4500 trained singers who form the Imperial Choir went through their work under the bâton of Dr. Charles Harriss. The programme included the National Anthem, Kipling's Recessional, "God of Our Fathers," Dr. Harriss's own "Empire of the Sea," Mr. Percy Fletchei's "For Empire and for King," Sir Hubert Parry's "Orestes" March from "Hypatia," Sir Alexander Mackenzie's "Britannia" Overture (the two last-named conducted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie), Sir Edward Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," and the same composer's epilogue and march, "It Comes from the Misty Ages,"



DESIGNED TO GIVE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY A CHAIR OF SCOTTISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE: THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION-A GENERAL VIEW ON THE OPENING DAY.

The Scottish National Exhibition in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, was designed to furnish funds for the endowment of a Chair of Scottish History and Literature in Glasgow University. The Duke of Connaught opened it on May 3, saying, in the course of his speech: "I trust that this exhibition, in addition to proving instructive to all Scottish people, especially to the rising generation of Scottish children, may also be successful in raising the necessary sum of money for endowing a Chair of Scottish History and Literature at the Glasgow University . . . we sincerely trust that this Exhibition, which has been originated by the people of Scotland in such a patriotic manner, may prove a signal success, and achieve the great object in view."

# The low prices at which orders are now being accepted for the new Encyclopædia Britannica will be withdrawn on May 31st,

when the prices will be increased by not less than £2.

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The reason for bringing out this Specimen Book is to afford anyone, who has entertained the idea of becoming a subscriber the opportunity of coming to a definite decision in the matter before the special subscription terms are withdrawn.

The Specimen Book is made up of articles, or portions of articles, (155 in all) from the new edition itself, selected as typical of the treatment accorded to persons, places, history, religion, animals, plants, chemistry, geology, astronomy,

mathematics, etc., medicine, law, industries and engineering, arts and music, literature and language, sports and games. There are 13 full page plates (one in colours), a double page map and many illustrations in the text.

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Like the old lady's "blessed word Mesopotamia, educated people seem to accept the shibboleth which declares that phantasms and apparitions are things of the nether world, and, as such, to be either regarded with fear and trembling, or at least to be considered as lying outside the pale of scientific explanation. The Spectator is a source of several fear and the scientific explanation. journal for whose opinions and character one necessarily entertains a deep respect. It is a scholarly periodical, not given to ventilate and exploit visions and dreams; yet it published recently a letter from a clergyman, who averred that he saw

the verger of a church, in propria persona, in the church chancel at the time when the verger was lying ill in the local infirmary. The daily newspapers have published the details, and the Spectator gives names and addresses. The verger was an official of Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, S.W., and the clergyman who saw the alleged phantasm is the Rev. A. G. Church, who is described as "a regular attendant" at the place of worship in question. attendant" at the place of worship in question.

The Rev. A. G. Church alleges that he saw the kev. A. G. Church alleges that he saw the verger's figure, robed in his accustomed cassock, on Sunday, March 26. Ten minutes after the beginning of prayers he saw the vision of the verger. This was his single and soli-tary experience. The figure was not seen again. Appealing to a friend, the Rev. Mr. Church was told the verger was "lying ill in the infirmary." He died nine days afterwards,



TRANSPORTED IN COMPANY WITH A SUPPLY OF OXYGEN: A SPECIMEN IN THE NEW JAR IN WHICH FISH MAY BE MOVED LONG DISTANCES WITHOUT THE SERVICES OF A SPECIAL ASSISTANT BEING NECESSARY.

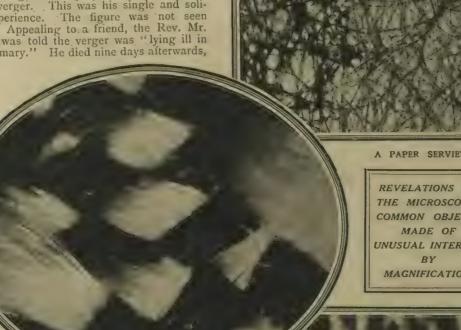
(SEE PARAGRAPH ON THIS PAGE.)

of the dead, there awaits us the same explana-tion of the phenomenon. If Mr. Church had heard the verger speak, the case would have



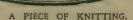
All of us are liable on occasion to suffer from these subjective illusions. This is the proper designation of such occurrences. Our brain stores up memories of all we see and hear. Ordinarily, such memories are recalled in a

and hear. Ordinarily, such memories are recalled in a natural fashion. We make mental pictures of them, and there the matter ends; but, as John Fiske said, consciousness has a background as well as a foreground, and it sometimes happens that when the braincentres which receive sensory impressions are unduly stimulated, they can project forwards the images of things seen and the words we have heard. It is this action of projecting forhave heard. It is this action of projecting forwards on to the sensory organs-irritation, in other words, of eye and ear from within instead of from without—that causes phantasms both of the living and of the dead. A memory an hour old may thus be reproduced equally with one dating from our childhood's days. Even a ringing in the ears, or "sparks" seen when the eye is irritated, may be cited as examples of this cities as examples of subjective sensetions similar to those which subjective sensations similar to those which, emanating from the brain of the Rev. Mr. Church, gave him the impression he saw the verger in his place in church when the man was an infirmary patient. What an amount of trouble would be saved if people had a little training



A PAPER SERVIETTE.

REVELATIONS BY THE MICROSCOPE: COMMON OBJECTS UNUSUAL INTEREST MAGNIFICATION.



in mental physiology! We would then have no fear of ghosts. These last are made on the premises, and are, after all, only "coinage of ANDREW WILSON.

#### A SILK SCARF

so the incident is no illustration or example of a visitation from the dead. People who believe in astral bodies and so forth call this "a phantasm of the living," an expression which I take to imply means that a poor sick man, in bed at a hospital, can project to the eye of another person (there is no record of anybody else seeing the verger) in an utterly meaningless fashion, the figure of his body, clad in his official vestments. What the purpose of the visitation of the Rev. Mr. Church was is left unexplained—perhaps wisely, for there is here not even the suspicion of the conveyance of any special intelligence or message from the living in the hospital to the living church-worshipper. "No one else saw the verger," said the reverend gentleman to a Press repre-

sentative. This is perfectly in accordance with the view of science, that what Mr. Church saw was a phantasm of his own brain, and therefore entirely personal to himself. But it seems Mr. Church has been in the habit of seeing things. He was certain he passed his cook once on the stairs of his house at a time when he found she was in the kitchen with another servant, This latter incident is interesting, because it confirms what mental science teaches-namely, that certain persons have a habit of seeing things subjectively, and that this habit will exercise its influence on occasions when it may be least expected to be in operation. There is no mystery about such cases. Superstition is driven entirely into the wilderness here. Even if the phantasm be one

MAGNIFIED MANY TIMES: PART OF A CANVAS SHOE.

been no more mysterious than it is. For our sense of hearing is equally liable to let itself loose on occasion with our sense of sight. Physiological records are full of incidents far more wonderful than that which details that Mr. Church had a vision of the verger. There is the case of Nicolai of Berlin, for example, who was tormented with spectres and phantasms, whom he saw and who spoke to him daily, till he got his doctor to bleed him, and so relieve the brain-congestion from which he suffered, and to the action of which his vision-seeing was due. Then there was a classic case related by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp in the Athenæum, where he stated his

#### TRANSPORTATION OF LIVING FISH.

OUR Correspondent writes: "Scientific aquaria are obviously interested in a mutual exchange of their specimens, which, on account of the special aerating devices necessary for the transport of aquatic animals, have so far entailed the services of a special assistant. Now, by reason of a new process designed by Emil Gundelach, it will henceforth be possible to transport living fish to practically any distance in closed jars partly filled with oxygen, without the need of any superintendent. The efficiency of this novel process

has been put to an interesting test in connection with a Transatlantic transportation of fish carried out between the New York Aquarium and Mr. Gundelach's home at Gehlberg, in Germany. The specimens chosen for the purpose (fishes, radiates, crabs, shrimps, etc.) were placed in sixteen water-filled glass jars of three litres each, which were then inverted under water as in a presumatic transfer or the purpose of the strength o pneumatic trough, oxygen gas being introduced to replace one third of the water. The jars were tightly corked and covered with parchment to prevent any escape of oxygen. In spite of the duration of the voyage (nine days) all the various animals safely reached their destination."

"Teach without noise of words-without confusion of opinions-without the arrogance of honor-without the assault of argument."

The following is compiled from a work of an eminent Pathologist .- Now our bodies are like houses in more than one respect, and it is usually found that each house may be dusted out once a day, there is a regular cleaning up with extra sweeping once a week; and in addition to this there is a Sering CLIANING of the whole house. Dinner Pills and stimulating diet are like the daily dusting, and while they may answer for some persons, others and that they require additional assistance, and if this be not given to them by means of a cholagogue purgative, they have unpleasant reminders by getting violent migraine with bilious vomiting, and generally they are obliged to fast for at least one day during the continuance of the headache.



SPRING.

"The sweet-scented buds all around us are swelling, There are songs in the stream, there is Health in the gale."

All the functions of the nervous system at this VERNAL SEASON of the year have a period of maximum activity.

"All disease is the same in all parts of the body. Its cause, morbid humour, which obstructs the circulation of the blood and the electricity or motive power of the brain. Its source, Indigestion and Constipation, or the Putrefaction arising therefrom."—W. RUSSELL.

"Recent researches have led to the establishment of the fact, to the satisfaction of the medical profession of the whole civilised world, that the chief cause is the same in all parts of the body. Its cause, morbid humour, which obstructs the circulation of the blood and the electricity or motive power of the brain. Its source, Indigestion and Constipation, or the Putrefaction arising therefore."—W. RUSSELL.

of the infirmities of old age, as well as of a large proportion of the diseases of adult life, is the process known as 'Auto-Intoxication,' or self-poisoning.

"This poisoning of our own bodies is due to putrefaction taking place in the large intestine, which in turn is the result of decomposition of food material set up by germs, or microbes, which infest the bowel, and which flourish most where bowel cleanliness least obtains.

"The dual problem, therefore, of maintaining health and postponing the evils of old age resolves itself into the question as to how intestinal putrefaction may be averted or prevented, or in other words, how the bowel may be kept clean."—Charles Reinhardt, M.D.

"A thorough house cleaning of the alimentary canal, together with proper stimulation of the skin and kidneys, and an intelligent regulation of diet, are our most important measures in the treatment of the nervous system."—Hutchinson.

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#### LADIES' PAGE.

distinctly the pioneer of the modern movement for clothing each of the feminine lower limbs in a separate cylinder, and she must have been interested in the recent revival of her favourite scheme. True, the so-called "harem" skirt (a foolishly inappropriate name) has for the moment again hidden its charms in the more inaccessible corners of the modistes' cupboards, but the extent to which it has aroused attention and interest in Paris was very considerable. This could have been said in its day, however, about the cycling skirt on the same principle to which Lady Harberton gave such strong support here some fifteen years ago. In Paris the knicker skirt was worn not merely for cycling, for which sport it became practically universal wear among Frenchwomen, but also for walking. I remember seeing one young "cycliste" walking in Paris between two nuns; her very short, full, and unmistakable knickers formed an amusing contrast to the voluminous, figure-concealing robes of the religious order; but the point was that the nuns evidently saw no impropriety in their companion's costume. Nor did anybody else pay any particular attention to the wearers of this dress, which was seen at every turn in France for a good while. Yet here, loud insult and ferocious jeers were the portion of all women who ventured forth so clad, and Lady Harberton herself brought (and lost) an action against an inn-keeper by whom she was refused refteshment in the coffee-room of a Surrey inn on the score of her wearing "rational" dress.

It is really by no means surprising to learn that the inn, in that case, was kept by a woman. A lady who was a member of Lady Harberton's Rational Dress Society, and used, therefore, to cycle in knickers, told me that it was nearly always other women who shouted out reprobation of her "immodesty." In some cases these feminine critics were themselves of a low, slatternly type. I have never forgotten one occasion when I was driving in the suburbs of London, and near Kensal Green, as the carriage was approaching a long procession of working men with bands and banners collecting for something in the way they do, I heard a loud and positively awful howl of mingled rage, scorn, and ridicule passing along the ranks. Demos was thus expressing his opinion of an otherwise inoffensive woman who was cycling in "rational" dress. As she rode past the carriage at her best pace, with flushed face bent down, I felt that the courage of conviction necessary to encounter such a hideous experience must be too great for many women to display it—and, sure enough, the rational cycling dress was here soon crushed out. Little has been heard of Lady Harberton and her association for some years. Frenchwomen gave up the cycling knickers because they soon tired of cycling itself. But the recent revival of the notion for evening and walking dress has at least roused much interest amongst them, and it may yet "come in fashion"—but I doubt it, because it is not becoming and graceful.



A PICTURESQUE FROCK AND HAT.

The dress is of a light and darker coloured striped Ninon, with a band of silk in the lighter of the two tones, slit up at the side to show a band of the darker tint. Glace silk builds the pelerine with rosette and long ends. The hat is of black Tagel trimmed with pink roses.

Naturally, the Women's Suffragists are pleased at the large majority by which their Bill passed the House of Commons—255 Ayes to 88 Noes. If any measure concerning men and voters had such a majority, its passage into law would be assured; and what else does "representative government" mean? But the complete abstention of the political leaders on both sides from the debate is significant. Lord Hugh Cecil hinted at the truth when he said that it would be "just cause for complaint if by decree of the Government no further progress could be made."

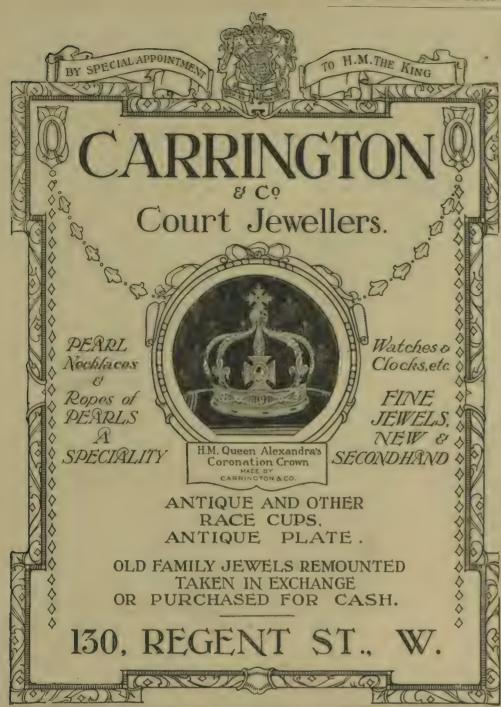
Skirts continue to be worn so narrow that it would make but little difference in silhouette if we actually did wear "trouscrettes." The dressmakers say that the skirts are to be cut somewhat fuller, but one does not see it done. The straight up-and-down line is the ideal of the dress of the moment — a boy-like figure, with no hips or waist-line and even little bust, is the effect sought; as a French writer puts it, "Venus must now become an equivocal Ganymede." Corsets, one might suppose, have been voted unnecessary now that the waist is a matter of unconcern. Not at all! The corset is, indeed, replaced by many women by a deep belt held down by suspenders and a soutien-gorge in tricot, which leave the centre of the figure between them unconfined; but these substitutes are very firm and tight-fitting, and need to be well drawn in to produce the hipless contour desired by la mode; and most women still prefer an ordinary corset cut low and long. More than ever it is indispensable to have the foundation of a well-cut support of this kind if you desire a fashionable outline.

Cruel to the complexion are the winds of English spring. It is really necessary to treat the face with some emollient after a day in the open—and before going out, too, a light coating of a protective application will be found useful. An excellent cream for the purpose is the product of the well-known Vinolia Company, which they call "Royal Vinolia Vanishing Cream," because it is so completely absorbed by the skin. It is sold by all chemists, in tubes, which, by the way, are provided with a patent cap that cannot be lost.

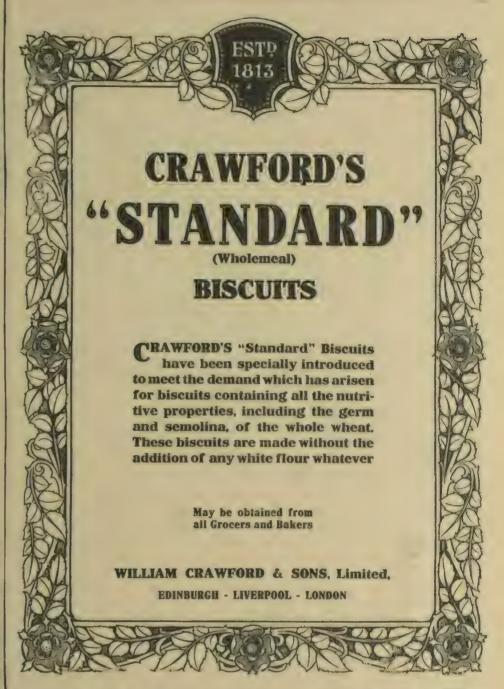
A very pleasant addition to the arsenal of the toilette is to be found in the "Coronet Bath Crystals," to be had in bottles from one shilling, to soften and perfume the water in washing-basin and bath. It is quite inexpensive in use, for a teaspoonful suffices for the basin. The delicious perfumes are violet, lavender, sweet-pea, or Eau-de-Cologne, and any chemist or stores can obtain the article.

For those who like the salutary odour of eucalyptus, a pure and good-class soap medicated with it will be welcome, especially as it is prepared by the King's Soapmakers, Messrs. John Knight. Eucalyptus is a well-known preventive of all infections, and when this soap is used, its presence breathes forth a healthful atmosphere.









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IT may be that the permanent officials of the Board of Education do not wholly accept Carlyle's dictum that "the true university is a collection of books," but it is, at any rate, the only university which many



A YEAR AFTER: QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ARRIVAL AT CALAIS, ON HER RETURN FROM THE CONTINENT.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria arrived in London on Thursday evening last week after crossing from Calais to Dover on their return from abroad. Those who met the widowed Queen at Victoria recalled the fact that it was just a year ago when King Edward's absence at the station to meet her after a similar journey gave an ominous sign of his illness.

people can afford, and it is one for which there is an ever-increasing demand. Consequently, Messrs. Williams and Norgate's admirable enterprise, the Home University Library, will doubtless be welcomed by thousands, for whom it will open gates of knowledge hitherto closed by the prohibitive prices of up-to-date works by living experts. As the distinguished editors of the new series—

Peoplessors Gilbert Murray and L. Arthur Thomson and

Mr. Herbert Fisher-point out, "The books are not meant, like articles in an encyclopædia, to contain the greatest amount of information possible in the space. They are not meant, like text-books, to prepare college to satisfy, but still more to stimulate, the reader's intellectual curiosity. If he wants to study a subject further, he will find in each of our volumes a list of the best books to read." The whole scheme,

to be completed in about two and a half years embraces a hundred volumes, appearing in sets of ten four times a year, and the first ten are already issued. The price of each volume is 1s. net. in cloth, or 2s. 6d. net in leather. These handy and tasteful little books fulfil excellently the principles on which the series was planned. The ciples on which the series was planned, political volumes are especially appropriate at the present time. Sir Courtenay libert, Clerk of the House of Commons, writes of "Parliament" from long experience; Mrs. J. R. Green, in "Irish Nationality," voices the woes of Ireland through centuries of oppression, with passionate sincerity. Mr. G. H. Perris's "Short History of War and Peace," is quite topical in view of the Grey-Taft overtures on arbitration. Mr. W. S. Bruce's interesting book, "Polar Exploration," is not, as its title might imply, a history, but an outline of the "essential facts and problems." Mr. Hilaire Belloc on "The French Revolution," and Mr. Masefield on "Shakespeare," write freshly and stimulatingly, as might be expected. Mr. Masefield, it may be noted, ignores Bacon, and rejoices that we know so little about Shakespeare's human relationships. The books by Miss Newbigin and Dr. Dukinfield Scott on "Modern Geography" and "Evolution of Plants" respectively are for readers with some knowledge of these sciences. Mr. F. W. Hirst, in "The Stock Exchange," enlivens a subject that might have been treated dully, with welcome gleams of humour. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is rather fond of long and abstract words—like many Socialists—but his book on "The Socialist Movement" political volumes are especially appropriate and abstract words—like many Socialists—but his book on "The Socialist Movement" distinctly useful to those who wish to\_ discover what Socialism means.

Users of field-glasses recognised the advantages of the prism binocular, its compactness, high power, and extended field, upon the introduction of this type of binoculars some years

back; and within the last year or so improvements have been made in prism binoculars which mark almost as great an advance upon the older patterns of these glases as these did upon the Galilean binoculars. Among the later binoculars of the improved type to be introduced are those of the well-known factory of C. P. Goerz (1.6, Holborn

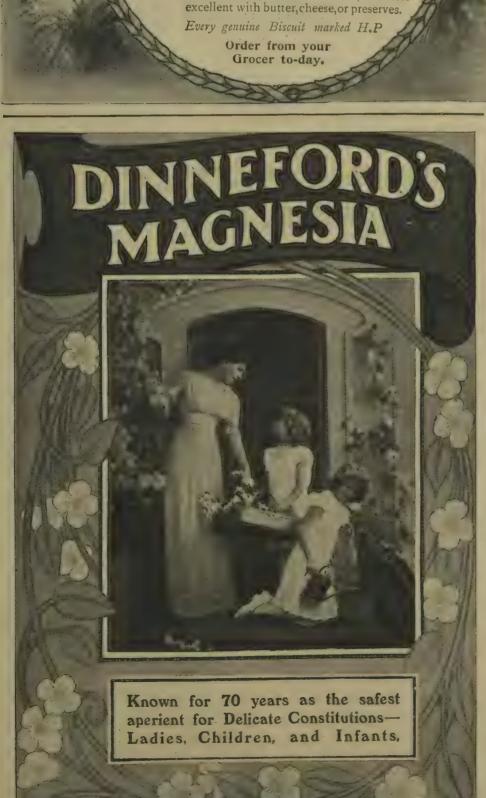
Circus, E.C.). These binoculars have an apparent field of view of 50 deg., as against 40 deg., which was the field given by the best of the older forms of prism binoculars; and the illumination, or brilliancy of the picture, is increased. The glasses also have an enhanced stereoscopic effect, while the definition is excellent. Notwithstanding these improvements, the Goerz Binoculars have been kept down both in weight and size, so that they are still handy and convenient both to carry and use. For tourists and sporting use, the Goeiz Neo Trieder will be found an excellent glass. A magnification of eight diameters is the power which will be found most generally useful. "The Pagor" is an excellent ladies' glass. Special models are manufactured for the use of army and naval officers, and the naval glasses are of course excellent for yachting purposes.



STILL THE FAITHFUL COMPANION OF HIS ROYAL MISTRESS: CÆSAR AND ANOTHER DOG AT CALAIS STATION. Cæsar, King Edward's wire-haired fox terrier, is still the constant companion of his widowed mistress. He returned with her last week from the Continent, and is here seen in charge of an attendant, and in company with an Aberdeen











#### TWO BOOKS OF THE SEA.

Neither Miss Agnes Weston nor "Jack's Mother." her book, surely, stands in need of elaborate introduction to our readers! That may be taken for See Illustration on our

granted. Everybody knows, or has heard, of the "Mother of the Fleet," the sailors' "best friend" in the truest sense, the kindly, genial lady whose lifelong work among our Bluejackets has been of untold good to them and theirs, and inci-dentally to the Empire — it is no exaggeration to say that—and is, happily, going forward still with widening benefit and ever-increasing vitality. As to her book, the sixth edition of "My Life Among the Blue-jackets" (Nisbet) lies before us: over three hundred pages of narrative, full of anecdote grave and gay, and other matters that should prove personally interesting, as well as entertaining and instructive, to each one of us. Add to that, the book is well furnished with apt and attractive illustrations. It tells the story of what has been done and is now being done—a tale of active progress and achievement, from the morning of small beginnings, now forty years ago, to the full noontide of success and activity of the present hour. King George, Queen Victoria, the late King Edward, and Queen Alexandra, the Empress Frederick, the Kaiser, notabilities around an armona. bilities crowned and un-crowned, officers and men of all ranks in all the world's navies, as well as in our own Navy, meet us across its pages. Nor does Miss Weston forget her friends and helpers. All by name find mention, from her de-

ship. Just forty years ago Miss Weston's active work

voted friend and colleague,

began-first, curiously, among some militiamen at Bath. That led to an interest among our soldiers, whence by a fortunate chance the Navy came within her sc.pe. This is how that happened. She describes in her own words how a soldier on board a troop-ship told a sailor about her, and what followed. "One day the two men were walking up and down the deck together and

the reply; the letter was put into his hand, and he read it. Then turning to the soldier he said, 'You red-coats seem to have kind friends who help you in the Christian life. I would give anything to have a letter like that; no one has troubled about me. Do you think that lady would write to me?' With the enthusiasm of youth, the soldier replied, 'I am sure she would; she

has written to a redcoat; why not to a bluejacket? And thus the seed was sown that has resulted in thousands of written and printed letters, exchanged with men all over the Navy." To day, Miss Weston's "family" includes the whole fleet. In her own words: "The number of sleepers at the Royal Sailors' Rests in one year worked out at 378,375. If the men stood with linked hands, they would form a line 245\_miles long, reaching from Paddington to Plymouth — this in a single year!"

"In Forbidden Seas."

Of old time the sea-otter (latax the Alaskan, Canadian, and United States coast almost as far as Mexico. To-day which this unfortunate owner of a fine and marketable skin can still be secured in open water or found in its rookeries, and even there "In Forbidden Seas" (Arnold), is the record of a hunter who has pursued his quarry in the forbidden seas of his title for nearly forty

years. The Kuril Islands lie in the "roaring forties,"

lutris) ranged from the coast of Japan, through the Behring Sea, along the line of the Aleutian Islands, down the area is more restricted; the Kuril, Shumagin, and Kodiak Islands seem to afford the coast - line from the numbers are falling fast.
Mr. H. J. Snow introduces
the reader to these far-away,
savage islands. His book,
"In Forbidden Seas" (Ar-



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT GLASGOW: THE MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE PRESENTING THE LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW TO THE DUCHESS.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Glasgow last week, where the Duke opened the Scottish Exhibition in Kelvingrove Park. Their Royal Highnesses had stayed the previous night with Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. At the Central Station, Glasgow, they were met by the Lord Provost, Mr. M'Innis Shaw, and a distinguished company. In spite of torrents of rain, the people of Glasgow turned out in thousands to give them a hearty welcome, a fact which the Duke and Duchess much appreciated.

Miss Wintz, down to the humblest fellow-worker or champion of the cause on the "lower-deck" on board

the soldier said, 'I say, Brown, would you like to read a letter written to me before I left England by a lady who corresponds with soldiers?' 'That I should,' was

and would tempt no man to visit them save for profit, though they afford a home to countless thousands of sea-birds. Mr. Snow is not only a scal-hunter—



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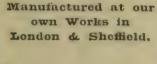
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By APPOINTMENT



TO H.M. QUEEN MARY.

The

KING of SOAPS

and the SOAP of KINGS

he is an observant traveller, and his remarks upon the fauna of the islands he has visited, and upon Ainu inhabitants of some of them, are and founded upon first-hand observation. He does not think that the Ainus can endure, and when we read of Ainu mothers giving their unweaned babies rum to quieten them, and of the diseases and habits that contact with the Japanese traders has engendered, there seems but little occasion for surprise. Yet the Ainus once inhabited Central and Western Japan. Mr. Snow has much to tell of the sea-ofter and the

method of its hunting; he is the only writer who has published an account of the pursuit as it is carried on for business pur-poses. But the story of the destruction of seals, however well told, and in spite of many exciting adventures, including the author's capture by the Russians, is not altogether pleasant reading; the destruction of wild life in the regions so long tion of wild life in the regions visited by the author seems to us to pass visited by the author seems to us to pass reasonable limits, and is regrettable. The present "take" of sea-otters is about four hundred in a year; in his day Mr. Snow has shot more than a thousand.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, whose appear ance in London was heralded in the rather extravagant fashion that seems inevitable in these days of Press agencies, did little to justify her foreign reputation at a first appearance in the Bechstein Hall. Her intelligence seemed, at first acquaintance, to be of higher quality than the voice it directed, the upper register being harsh and the singer's intonation frequently at fault. But it is only fair to remember the trials of a first performance; it may well be that, by her second and third recitals, Mme. Jomelli, quite free from nervousness will establish in London the reputation she has brought from abroad.

Mr. Theodore Byard's recital at Bechstein's last week was singularly attractive, not the less because it included the "Dichterliebe" cycle of Schumann. The singer has a beautiful voice and a still more remarkable intelligence; he grasps the fullest meaning of the song he sings, and expresses it with the fullest measure of sentiment and a happy absence of senti-mentality. In Herr Erich Wolff, Mr. Byard has found a kindred spirit—one who enters not only into the spirit of the music, but sympathises equally with the singer's personality, and is consequently able to give to his renderings a subtle, evasive assistance that is easier to appreciate than to define.

Miss Beatrice La Palme, who was associated so successfully with the season of opera at His Majesty's Theatre last summer, gave a recital last week at the Æolian Hall. She sang some songs by Wagner, Brahms, and Strauss very happily, but the work that demanded the associations of the stage seemed almost lost without them. The singer cannot bring the atmosphere of the operahouse to the concert-hall, and would be well advised



THE FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED AT SHANGHAI: CHINESE WATCHING M. VALLON MAKING A RECENT FLIGHT.

On Monday the news came that M. Vallon had been killed at Shanghai, having fallen 600 feet on to the racecourse. Mme. Vallon was among the spectators, of whom many thousands had assembled to watch M. Vallon was thirty-one and gained his pilot's certificate last summer

not to try, for within her proper boundaries she is an artist. Her accompanist, Dr. Rumscheysky, sug-gested by his accompaniments and solo pieces that he has very definite theories in regard to both; one would hesitate to subscribe to all of them.

Of successful novels dealing with Anglo-In-dian life, native unrest and frontier fighting, Messrs. Blackwood have made

Photograph by Rapid. witness the work of "Sidney Grier," Mrs.
Diver, and Hugh Clifford. The firm are
now introducing two new writers in the
same field of fiction. "Peter's Progress,"
by Christopher Heath, is the adventurous tale of a subaltern's life in the Punjab; while in "The Price of Empire," Mrs. Hobart-Hampden shows her intimate firsthand knowledge of those disturbances that would threaten our supremacy in India, and the self-sacrifice demanded from our Indian officials for their control.

HOLOGRAPHED WEEKS BEFORE HIS FATAL FALL: THE LATE M. VALLON

ON HIS BIPLANE IN CHINA.

We much regret to find that, in rewe much regret to find that, in reproducing in our Academy Supplement
last week Mr. Walter Langley's picture
"Maternity," we omitted, by an oversight,
to mention that the reproduction was given
by permission of Messrs. A. Vivian Mansell and Co., the owners of the copyright.

On the occasion of the Coronation, the Lord Mayor and citizens of Bristol intend to present a box of chocolates each to seventy or eighty thousand school-child-ren. On the lid of the box are enamelled portraits of the King and Queen, the Royal Arms, and the device of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle. The order has been entrusted to Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited, of Bristol and London, appointed manufacturers to their Majesties and to Queen Alexandra. This firm has also received large orders for similar Coronation boxes from other municipalities.

# Robinson RISH LINEN & Cleaver's IRISH LINEN

Linen Damask Table Cloths in Floral and other Designs—2 by 2 yds. 5/11 each, 2 by 21 yds. 7 6 each. Napkins to match, 24 by 24 ins. 8/3 dozen.

Geranium Design No. C 121.—Cloths, 2 by 2½ yds. 9 5 each, 2½ by 3 yds. 14 6 each. Napkins to match, 27 by 27 ins. 11.6 dozen.

Plain Linen Sheets, size 2 by 3 yds. 14 4 pair, 2½ by 3 yds. 16 10 pair.

"Pillow Cases 20 by 30 ins. 2 5 pair, 22 by 32 ins. 3 1 pair.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets 2 by 3 yds. 17 6 pair, 2½ by 3 yds. 22 6 pair.

"Linen Pillow Cases 20 by 30 ins. 5 pair. 22 by 32 ins. 5/10 pair.

Grass Bleached Linen Towels, Hemstitched, 12 6 doz.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

No. 27.—Ladies' all-linen, hemstitched, American size (about 13 ins. square), with ½ in. hem, 5/3 per dozen.

No. 10.—Ladies' linen Initial Handker-chiefs, with Initial centred into wheatear and butterfly design, 7/11 per dozen.

No. 20.—Gentlemen's cambric Handker-chiefs, tape or corded borders, about 21 ins. square, \$3 per dozen.

No. 60.—Gentlemen's Initial Handker-chiefs, pure linen, finely hemstitched, about 19} ins. square, with § in. hem, 86 per dozen.

Irish Collars and Shirts.

"Castle" Collars, linen faced, single shapes 4/11, double shapes 5/11 per dozen. "Matchless" Shirts, with four-fold fronts and cuffs, for dress or day wear, each, 5/11

Robinson & Cleaver, Carriage Paid Lt and upwards. 40, D. Donegall Place,

LONDON.

BELFAST.

Illustrated Lists

LIVERPOOL.



Diamond Half-Hoops, J. W. BENSON, LTD.,

show great originality of design combined with taste; they prove the possibility of securing the most exclusive and beautiful work at strictly moderate prices for Cash, or on 'The Times" System of Monthly Payments

of LI upwards. Pre - eminent above all others in the essentials of quality and value; the range of prices and variety of

Selections of goods will be sent to intending buyers at OUR

Illustrated Books post free. No. 1 of Rings (with Size Card), Watches, Jewels, &c., No. 2, of Clocks, Empire Plate, Cutlery, Dressing - Cases, Pretty yet Inexpensive Silver Articles for Presents, &c. Mention "The Illustrated London News."

W. BENSON, Ltd., 62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C., 25, OLD BOND STREET, W., AND 28, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.



BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

# THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

Delicious, nourishing and refreshing.

The wholesome nutrition of pure, rich milk and choice malted grain, supplying strength and vigour, with little tax on digestion.

PREPARED IN A MOMENT WITH WATER. NO COOKING.

Used instead of tea, coffee or cocoa at meals develops healthy bodies and clear brains. Equally useful to the vigorous and the weak, the business or professional man, the youth, the maid, the mother, the child, or the infant.

An efficient corrective of insomnia, taken hot before retiring.

In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/-, at all Chemists and Stores. Liberal Sample for trial free by post on request. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

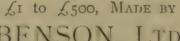


Invalids so afflicted, all over the kingdom, are enthusiastic about our Model 3, built either as shown, or with steering wheel in front. Designed by an invalid determined to be really independent on the road, its efficient 2-SPEED gear making it a splendid hill-climber. Highly recommended in "British Medical Journal," "Cycling," &c. Runs of 20, 30, 40, 50 miles or more are often done by invalids quite unable to walk. Easily propelled by either sex-old or young. Any seat.

# Dingwall-Witham Hand-Tricycles.

Two speeds, free-wheel, hand-steering, 2 brakes, £24—£28. Others from £16. Can be seen at our workshops in London. Illustrated Catalogues, Testimonials, Illustrated Catalogues, etc., of Designer and Sole Agent:







Diamonds and Rubies, £10 10.



Sparkles with purity and quality. Rich in aroma, and perfect in flavour—this fine old mellow brand is the spirit of the age. It is the Whiskey which makes a direct appeal to the discriminating palate; it is so good. The quality is exemplified in the first sip and the last.

Look for the "Veritor" guarantee on the bottle. "Veritor" is only another word for Whiskey quality.

MITCHELL & CO. of BELFAST, LTD. BELFAST.







### THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MUCH ADO." AT THE CORONET.

THE Shakespearean performances which are being I given at the Coronet Theatre just now should not be missed, for they are providing some really note-worthy acting. If the rendering of "As You Like It"

Splendidly alive, gloriously full-blooded, bubbling over with gaiety is this Beatrice, and if she is light-hearted in love, she is impressive in her anger. Her "Kill Claudio!" comes with electrical effect, and thrills her audience. There are moments when she is a little too self-conscious, moments when she is a little too vigorous, moments when she lacks tenderness; but the picturesqueness, the charm, the vitality of her perform-

Field gets his effects legitimately. As for the setting and stage-management, they are all that could be desired.

On Thursday of last week, the Lord Mayor presided at the 104th Annual Festival of the City of London Truss Society, held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, and a collection made during the evening resulted in £550



THE LARGEST BATTLE-SHIP OF THE GERMAN NAVY: THE FLAG-SHIP "WESTFALIEN" DURING THE MAY MANGEUVRES.

There is to be a great naval display by the German fleet this summer, to which the Kaiser has invited the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. It is said that the display will consist of a parade of the whole High Sea Fleet near Swinemunde, either just before or just after the Imperial parade to be held at Stettin on August 29 in connection with the grand manocuvres of the German army.

called only a week ago for great praise, that of "Much Ado About Nothing" can be even more heartily commended. Youthfulness, and the high spirits we like to associate with youth, are the features of this revival, as of its predecessor, and all through the play there is suggested a life that is lived at almost fever pitch of intensity. Both the Beatrice and the Benedick are worth going a long way to see. Miss Alice Craw-ford, who made so delightful a Rosalind, is perhaps even more in her element in the sumptuous frocks and the luxurious surroundings of Dear Lady Disdain.

ance are undeniable. A proper match to this Beatrice is the Benedick of Mr. Frederic Worlock. His is surely one of the youngest Benedicks on record. Starting rather quietly, Mr. Worlock is at his best in the Masquerade Scene, which takes place in the arbour. Throughout gallant and soldierly looking and fervent, he shows here engaging humour and resource. The Claudio of Mr. Sargent and the Hero of Miss Dorothy Green make a well-graced couple; the Leonato of Mr. Clifton Alderson and the Don Pedro of Mr. Owen Roughwood are quite admirable: and the Dozberry of Mr. Ben wood are quite admirable; and the Dogberry of Mr. Ben

being subscribed. This excellent charity, which was founded in 1807, annually affords relief to about eight thousand poor persons in all parts of the kingdom, who are afflicted with hernia. Such help is most valuable, enabling many patients, as it does, to continue earning a living, who would otherwise be incapacitated. In some cases, also, expensive appliances are necessary, but one letter of recommendation from a Governor of the Society is sufficient, whatever the cost of the instru-ment may be. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, at 35, Finsbury Square, E.C.



### MODERN GLASSHOUSES

For moderate prices, good design, sound material and honest workmanship our Glasshouses stand pre-eminent.

WINTER GARDENS, GONSERVATORIES, SUN PARLORS, VINERIES, PEACH HOUSES, VERANDAHS, PORCHES, &c.
ARCHITECTS' DESIGNS CAREFULLY CARRIED OUT.

Profusely Illustrated Catalogue sent post free on application.

GARDEN FRAMES in great variety always in stock.
HEATING APPARATUS installed in any class of building. Schemes free.

BOULTON & PAUL, Ltd., NORWICH.



# CARPET CLEANERS

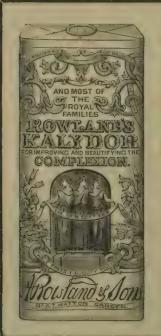
Compressed Air Carpet - -Cleaning & Beating Co., Ltd.

GLENTHORNE ROAD, HAMMERSMITH,

135, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Telegrams: "PURIFYING, LONDON."

Telephones: 611 HAMMERSMITH; 288 WESTMINSTER.



# **ROWLAND'S KALYDOR**

For the Skin.

This unique preparation is extracted from exotics of the mildest and most Balsamic Nature and operating as a powerful cleanser of the skin, it speedily allays all Irritation and Tenderness and Removes Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Redness and Roughness of the Skin more effectually than any other similar preparation. The Radiant Bloom it imparts to the Cheek, the Softness and Delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing and healing Irritation and all unsightly eruptions render it indispensable to every Lady who values the Beauty of her Complexion.

Rowland's Kalydor is sold in 2/3, 46, and 8/6 bottles by Stores, Chemists, and

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, LONDON.

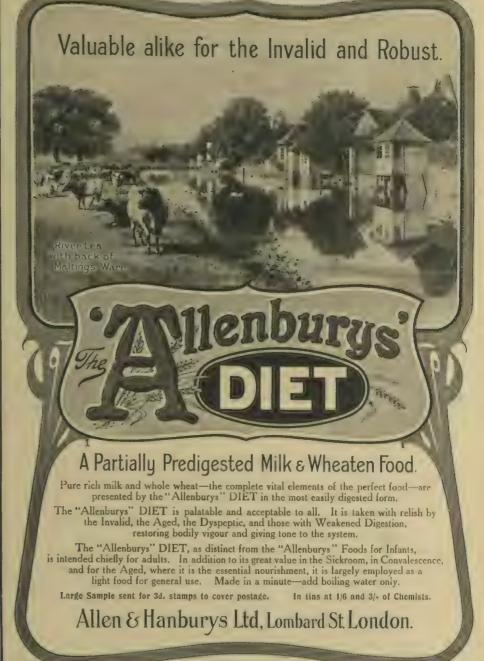
# TURKEY CARPETS

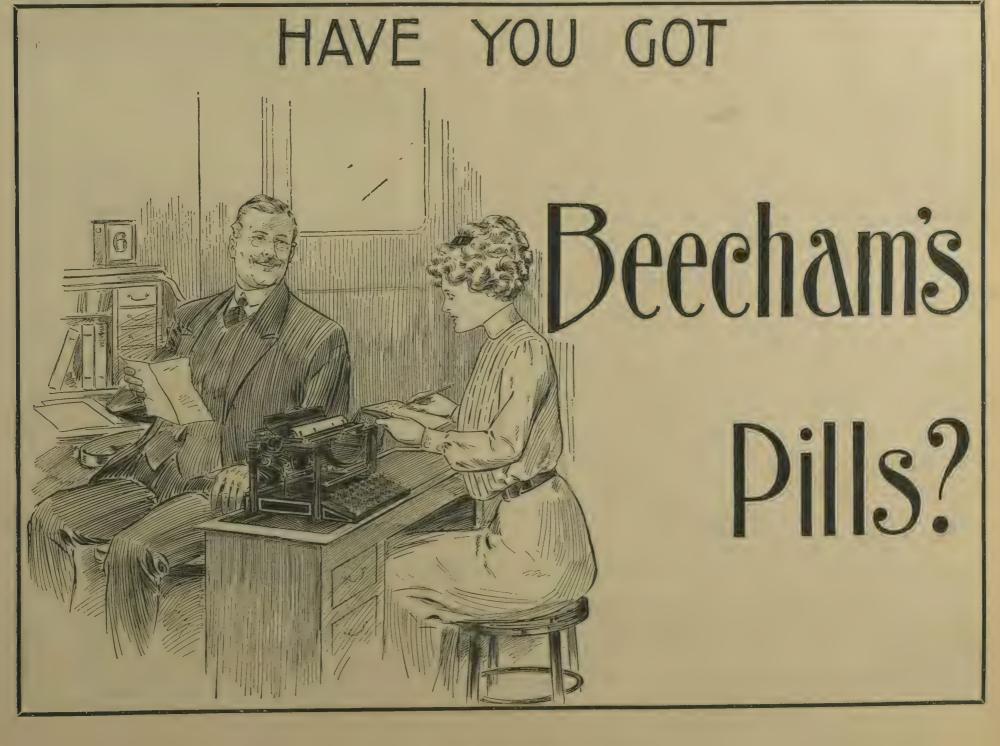
in every conceivable shade of colour in

GRAND SOFRA TREE OF LIFE ELAN DESIGNS

Direct Importers for 119 years 108-110 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.







"THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS,"

MAJORCA, Minorca, and the still less tourist - haunted Iviza do not, in Mrs. Boyd's pages,

belie the title she gives them of
"The Fortunate Islands"
(Methuen). Both her text
and the equally charming
drawings with which Mr. Boyd illustrates it reflect

the sunniness of their Southern skies, and Jisplay them as most desirable wintering quarters. The travellers were lucky from the start. In the "Casa Tranquila," which they discovered vacant and available at San Españolet, outside Palma, they found themselves at once at home, and we benefit by their six months' experience of Mallorquin house-keeping. The native language is neither Spanish nor French, but sounds like a corruption of

both; and, as each of the islands has its own variety, the visitor is best advised to trust to a little Spanish and his Difficulties do not arise for him from the necessity of guarding against being overreached, but rather from a scrupulous desire on the part of his neighbours to reckon the uttermost half-farthing. The ugilante, indeed, a Bumble of sorts, called twice on the same morning for his customary Sunday levy of ten centimos. "The houses are so many—one forgets," was the excuse under which he made a dignified retreat. On Christmas Day he presented himself, with a resplendent card, on one side of which he was depicted as he wished to appear—dapper and exquisite, with a cigar in his mouth, and a turkey and a case of champagne at his feet; while on the other a long poem set forth the claims of his office, concluding with—

PRESENTED TO THE SPEAKER'S WIFE

BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMONS: THE DIAMOND PENDANT HANDED TO MRS. LOWTHER BY MR. BALFOUR. In addition to the silver trays pre-

sented to the Speaker and his wife in honour of their silver wedding,

Mrs. Lowther received a diamond pendant, which was handed to her by Mr. Balfour. The pendant was made by Messrs. Garrard.

I try to be in all A perfect Vigilante;

which, of course, was irresistible. From the Casa Tranquila, the family party explored Majorca, and made

excursions to storm-bound Minorca, where traces of British occupation still linger in a taste for sweets and for Scotch oatmeal, and also to Iviza, which they found deserved in no respect the evil reputation that had been reported to them. But, as we have said,



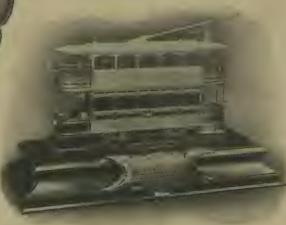
THE SPEAKER'S SILVER WEDDING: ONE OF THE TWO SILVER TRAYS PRESENTED TO MR. AND MRS. LOWTHER BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Members of all parties combined to show their personal esteem and affection for the Speaker, by making a presentation to him and Mrs. Lowther on the occasion of their silver wedding. The ceremony took place last week in the Lobby of the House of Commons, when speeches were made by Sir Edward Grey (in the absence of Mr. Asquith through a family bereavement), Mr. Balfour, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. The silver trays were made by Messrs. Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, of the Haymarket.

no untoward experience marred the travellers' enjoyment throughout the whole Balearic group. Living ment throughout the whole Baleatic group. Living was cheap, the omelettes were excellent, the beds comfortable, the tin of insect-powder had never been opened, the folks were friendly, the air is rejuvenating, and the days as they passed, if not exciting, brought each its novel happening. Fortunate islands, indeed!

This season at Baden - Baden promises to be a May is the German Reliability Flying Competition, under the patronage of Prince Henry of Prussia, to be held on the 20th. Prince Henry takes a keen interest in flying, and lately delighted the German people by his prowess on the Aviation Ground at Darmstadt. Passenger trips in the Zeppelin airship "Deutschland" will commence about the middle of May. A great Beethoven Fesser

the middle of May. A great Beethoven Festival will take place on the 26th, and following days, and the Spa Administration provides a continuous series of entertainments, such as military concerts, nuits Venitiennes and dances. Intending visitors may obtain a full programme on application to the Enquiry Office, 23, Old Jewry London, E.C.



RARER EVEN THAN A SILVER! CHURN: A SILVER TRAM PRESENTED TO THE LORD MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD.

An exact model of a tramcar in solid silver was recently presented to the Lord Mayor of Sheffield (Alderman H. K. Stephenson, J.P.) on the occasion of his opening the Shoreham Street Car Depot in connection with the Sheffield Tramways. It was made by the well-known designers and modellers, Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ltd., at their Sheffield Manufactory. Their Loudon addresses are: 158 to 162, Oxford Street, 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 220, Regent Street, W

# MOTHERSI SEA-SICK REMEDY

'YACHTING WORLD'' says: "A positive cure for SEA-SICKNES been discovered in MOTHERSILL'S SEA-SICK REMEDY.

A Peer says: "An absolute cure for mal-de-mer."

Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General to H.M. Forces, has kindly permitted to state that he has derived benefit from the use of Mothersill's Sea-sick words.

The Archbishop of Sydney says: "1 believe in the Remedy."

Season

A British Consul writes: "It acted as a complete preventive."

David Denton, Yorkshire County Cricket Club, writes: "On my last visit to uth Africa I derived much benefit from same."

Used on L.B. & S.C. Rallway, Newhaven and Dieppe Route, Polytechnic Tours, Isle of Man Steamers, and all Atlantic Liners.

GUARANTEED TO PREVENT & CURE OF MONEY REFUNDED

NO HAD AFTER EFECTS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. rested on English and Irish Channels by London Press

- Analysed by Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D. All Chemists, 2/3 and 4/6 per Box, or 19, St. Bride St., London.

### The Most Picturesque Capital in the World.



OF surprising Mediæval appearance. Wonderful natural position, with the chain of the Bernese Alps in the background. All sport. Trout fishing. World - renowned Museums, Sanatoria, and KURSAAL—Daily Concerts. Dispensaries.

# NTERLAKE

(Bernese

Only Hotels situated on the world renowned Hoheweg, facing the Jungfrau, close to the Kursaal.

VICTORIA, JUNGFRAU, METROPOLE, DES ALPES, SCHWEIZERHOF, DU NORD, BELVEDERE.

GOLF LINKS.

LAWN TENNIS.

# Jooping-Cough CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

### ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.
Price 4/- per Bottle, of all Druggists.

W. EDWARDS & SON. 157. Queen Victoria St., London, Eng.



### THE WHYNOT

The new 2s. Golf Ball.

Uniform from centre to outside Won't hack or go out of shape.

HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

Hinde's Wavers alter faces.

Real Hair Savers.

### June to Septembe. ENTIFRICES RIEDERI

PEPPERMINT TOOTH PASTE, in glass jars, 8d. and 1/8 each, and in collapsible tubes, 9d. each.

TOOTH ELIXIR, in drip-stoppered bottles, 1/-, 1/8, and 2/6 each.

TOOTH POWDER, in tins, at 3d., 5d., 6d., and 1/-

Obtainable from all high-class Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers.

Wholesale Agents: JULES DENOUAL & CO., Carlton Works, Asylum Road, London, S.E.



for Health and Pleasure.

ST. MORITZ, Engadine, 6000 feet above Sea

with its world-famous mineral springs The exhilarating Alpine air and sunshine renew health and vigour.

The Hotel de Luxe of the Alps.

Opened in 1905. Every modern improvement.
300 rooms. Private Suites, with Bath and Dressing
Rooms. Thorough quiet secured by double passages.
Magnificent Lounge, with splendid view on the Lake and Mountains. Most modern
Sanitary and Ventilating arrangements. Vacuum Cleaner. Lifts to all Floors.

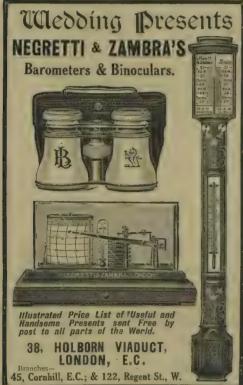
DAILY CONCERTS BY THE MILAN ORCHESTRA. ENGLISH BILLIARDS. FINE LIBRARY. Tennis, Golf, Croquet, Boating on the Beautiful Lake, Good Trout Fishing, Delightful Walks and Drives.

SPECIAL ENGADINE EXPRESS TRAIN: CALAIS-PARIS-ST. MORITZ.













Prepared only by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Ltd.







2'6, 4/6 & 8/6 per bottle

DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES

NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

### TALK No. I.

### WIPE OFF THAT FROWN-

It never made a friend or a penny for you yet, and never will. Meet trouble with a smiling face. It will pay you well, or, better yet, if your trouble is physical take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS and get rid of it.

They do cure Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Wind and kindred ills, and so gently and easily that you will not know they are at work. No drastic bowel action to injure the delicate membrane of the bowel, no stomach pains or sickness. You will know you are well, for they will give you the clear eye and complexion, and clean tongue and good red blood of perfect health. You will be well and happy, and it will be easy to "wipe off that frown."



For Headache.

For Dizziness.

For Biliousness.

For Torpid Liver.

For Constipation.

For Sallow Skin.

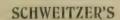
For the Complexion.

### GIVE THE CLEAN TONGUE OF PERFECT HEALTH.

Small pill. Small price. Small dose. Sugar-coated—

purely vegetable.

Genuine package has signature-



## Cocoatina

THE PERFECT PURE COCOA which does NOT

## constipate

Be sure and give your patients Schweitzer's Cocoatina."—Sir Andrew Clark.

### SCHWEITZER'S o ton

COCOA

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and is perfectly delicio "Such a perfectly digestible and nutritious beverage." Guarden. In 1/6 tins only.

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CHOCOLATE,

Perfect Concentrated Food and Luxur for persons suffering from DIABETES. In Cartons at I/- each.

ALL GROCERS & STORES, HOME, INDIA & COLONIES.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., Ltd., 143, York Rd., London, N.

### THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

T is reassuring to learn that the Royal Automobile Club and the other bodies concerned with automobilism, such as the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, are agog with regard to the Shops Bill. now in course of promotion by a grandmotherly Legislature. I have not as yet seen a draft of this measure, but I am told that, amongst other things, its provisions are such that should a motorist on tour arrive in any town in this country after seven o'clock, he, upon garaging his car, cannot have the vehicle washed or his petrol or oil tanks replenished until the following morning. Moreover, should the evening of his arrival be Saturday, no job of any sort may be undertaken with respect to his car until the following Monday morning. Apart alterether from the great inconvenience. morning. Apart altogether from the great inconvenience to the car-owners themselves, these ill-considered provisions, if they become law in their present form, must work havoc with the returns of the motor establishments and garages all over the country, for the business done at these establishments at week ends forms a large part of their annual turnover. So it is well

A few days ago Mr. Worby Beaumont read a most interesting paper on the genesis and growth of the Royal Automobile Club from 1897 to the present time. Even to those who have taken an active part in the motor propaganda since the beginning, this paper of Mr. Beaumont's comes almost as a revelation, and without it we were in danger of forgetting the big fight we have fought, and how triumphantly we have won through. It is hardly remembered to-day that, as late as 1901 and 1902, the

motor movement stood in imminent danger of the legal imposition of a twelve-miles limit, and, as Mr. Beaumont says, those who were not active in those years will find it difficult to realise how fierce was the fight,

Salomons, Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth (now Lord Northcliffe), and Mr. Charles Cordingley.

The President of the Local Government Board, perhaps the best and most accurately informed Minister in the present Government, has shown a little crevice in his armour by the statement that he had failed to find a solution of the dazzling-headlights difficulty. As I feel sure that the Rt. Hon. John Burns can rever suffer a



THE PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES BLAZING A TRAIL THROUGH THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH: DIFFICULTIES OF MOTORING IN THE "MALLEE" PLAINS.

One of the inevitable incidents of bush travel is here illustrated, the wheels of the front car being embedded in the soft red carth of the "mallee" plains of western New South Wales. The Premier, Mr. McGowen, is marked with a cross.

and how great the difficulty met with in demonstration and by meetings at the Club and elsewhere of County Councils, County Constables, and others, to avoid application to Par-liament for a general limit of ten miles per hour. Although the Club then numbered 1154 members, the funds were in-sufficient to carry on the campaign against

week to pass without glancing through his Illustrated London News, I should in this particular like to draw his attention to a device by which all grounds of complaint are removed. The municipal authorities of New York have been before Mr. Burns in this matter, for New York have been before Mr. Burns in this matter, for no acetylene lamps are allowed to be used in that city which are not fitted with this apparatus. These are the "Autoclipse" Lamps, sold here by those well-known accessory providers, Messrs. Brown Bros., Ltd., of Great Eastern Street, and the device consists of a disc, which at the will of the driver, and from the driving seat, is brought between the burner and reflector in such wise as to eliminate the large. the driving seat, is brought between the burner and reflector in such wise as to eliminate the long-distance rays which are the source of annoyance to other users of the road. This mechanism in no way diminishes the localised or short-distance rays produced by the light emanating from the front of the flame. These rays, magnified and made much clearer, diffuse themselves at the sides of the car. Moreover, the Autoclipse lamps are provided with a gold reflector which is fog-penetrating.



POLITICAL USES OF THE MOTOR CAR IN AUSTRALIA: THE PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES ON TOUR IN HIS STATE.

Mr. J. T. S. McGowen, Premier of New South Wales, who has come to London for the Coronation, is a believer in the Referendum. He is here seen on a motor tour in New South Wales. The party are making an early morning halt on the plains of Riverina. The figures in the photograph, from left to right, are: Mr. McGowen, Mr. N. Nielsen (Minister for Lands), and the two Western Lands Commissioners.

indeed that, both in the interests of the trader and the owner, and, indeed, of the hotel proprietor, our motor organisations should be up and doing

and though a few subscriptions came in from the trade, it must not be forgotten that the great bulk of the temporarily required funds was found by Sir David

Project 1000 feet of Light.

Dangerous glare neutralized by the anti-dazzling mechanism of

Showing disc interposed.

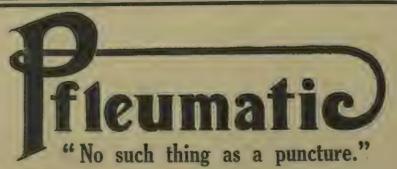
LAMPS.

These lamps are made on an optical principle whereby the lenses project two sets of rays-penetrative and diffusive. The driver can at will instantly interpose a disc which shuts out the strong, searching rays, leaving a diffused and ample light for immediate purposes. The absolute safety of night travelling is thus assured.

Autoclipse lamps are exceptionally well made and stand up to the strain of fast travelling as no others can. Full explanation and illustration in the AUTOCLIPSE BOOKLET — FREE. From all motor dealers, or from

## BROWN BROTHERS, Limited,

West-end Showrooms-15, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. Head Offices-Great Eastern Street (London), E.C., and Deansgate, Manchester.



Lismore Street, Belfast, 16th March, 1911.

Dear Sirs,

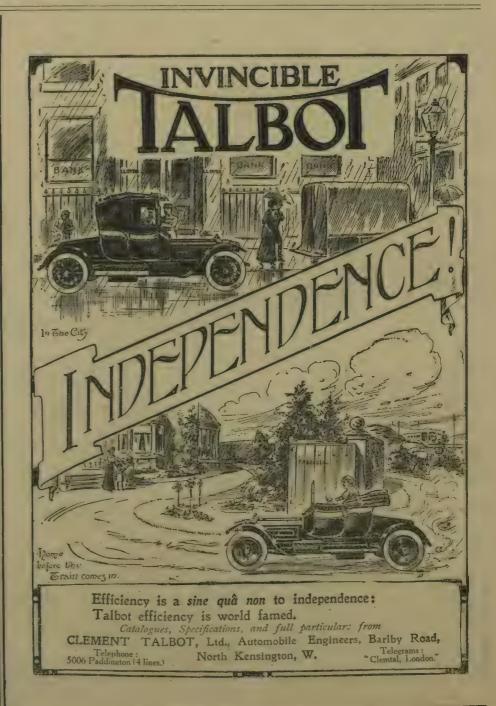
I have now used Psleumatic filling for nearly 12 months, and in every way I am satisfied with it. Two tyres ran over 5,000 miles, from May until the end of August, without the slightest trouble, and were never of until I wore them down to the filling. I then got two steel-studded covers filled, and put them on the back wheels in September. They have done over 4,000 miles and look quite good for a lot of wear yet. There is not a stud out of them, and the studs are only slightly worn. I certainly have had great satisfaction from Psleumatic; no such thing as a puncture, and all tyre troubles avoided. As regards easy running, I can find absolutely no difference. I certainly don't want'to go back to pneumatic tyres, and as soon as I have used up my old air tubes I intend putting Psleumatic on my front wheels also.

Yours truly ERED GARDINER (Signed).

Yours truly, FRED GARDINER (Signed).

Write for particulars and end your tyre troubles.

PFLEUMATIC (1910) Ltd., 86, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

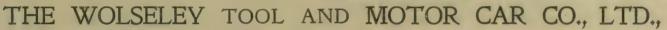


# WOLSELEY

"Distinctive from all other makes of Cars."

WOLSELEY Limousine-Landaulette makes an ideal type of double-purpose carriage, suitable either for town work or for touring. All windows are made to drop into the body, thus transforming it into practically an open carriage.

Catalogue No. 40, containing numerous illustrations of beautiful Wolseley coachwork, sent post free on request.



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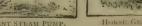
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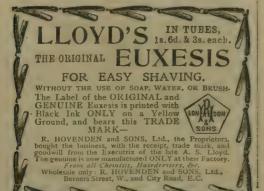








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### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 23, 1905) of MR. GEORGE HARDING, of Stanton, Bebington, Chester, who died on March 20, has been proved by his sons George died on March 20, has been proved by his sons George Harding and Herbert Harding, and William Arthur Weightman, the value of the estate amounting to £433.768. The testator gives £4000 each to his sons George, Walter, and Arthur; his freehold residence and the effects therein to his children Herbert, Edith, and Florence; £1000 each to the Royal Infirmary, the Southern Ilospital, and the David Lewis Northern Hospital; £800 to the Seamen's Orphan Institution; £500 to the Stanley Hospital; £200 each to the Boys Orphan Asylum, the Female Orphan Asylum, and the Infant Orphan Asylum; and £100 to the Hospital for Women—all of Liverpool; and the residue to his children, the share of a son to be double that of a children, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter.

The will (dated July 26, 1909) of MR. MOSES ABECASSIS, of 16, Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, who died on Feb. 28, is now proved, the value of the property being £182,288. The testator gives £3000 in trust for his sister Esther and her two daughters; £300 per annum to his sister Anna for life, and then £200 a year to her daughter Julia; and a few small legacies. The income from one half of the residue is to be paid to his wife during her widowhood, and, subject thereto, the whole of the property goes to his children.

whole of the property goes to his children.

The will of Mr. Holmes Wright, of East Morton, Yorkshire, head of H. and W. G. Wright, paper-makers, who died on March 27, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £303.977. The testator gives to his sister Martha Lambert £500, the household effects, the use of his residence and an annuity of £1200; to each executor £200; to the London Missionary Society, £2000; to the Bingley Cottage Hospital, £1000; to the Yorkshire United Independent College, the Baptist College at Rawdon, the Independent Chapel at Morton, and the Royal Albert Idiot Asylum at Lancaster, £500 each; and Royal Albert Idiot Asylum at Lancaster, £500 each; and legacies to persons in his employ. The residue of the property he leaves to the children of his deceased brothers

property he leaves to the children of his deceased brothers Henry and John William, per capita.

The will and codicils of Mr. Joseph Edward Riley, of Arden Hall, Accrington, Lancs, manufacturing chemist, have been proved by Oliver Riley, son, and William Henry Shaw, the value of the property amounting to £135,170. He gives £250 each to his son and daughter; £100 to W. H. Shaw; and during widowhood the use of Arden Hall and £1500 per annum to his wife. Three fourths of the residue he leaves in trust for his son, and one fourth in trust for his daughter Mildred. Mildred.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1906) of DR. CHARLES HENRY BENNETT, of College House, Hammersmith, who died on Feb. 16, has been proved by Mrs. Alice Brande Bennett, the widow, Major Arthur William Hammans, and Alexander Nelson Radcliffe, the value of the property being £93,396. The testator gives an annuity of £200 to his daughter, Julia Mary P. Martin; £200 to Major Hammans; £100 to A. N. Radcliffe; and £1000 and the household effects, and during widowhood the income from one third of the residuary prohood the income from one third of the residuary property, to his wife. Subject thereto, everything is to be held in trust for his son, Douglas Wakefield Bennett.

The will of MR. THOMAS CLOUGH, of The Shroggs, in The will of MR. Thomas Choudil, of The Shioggs, in Steeton, near Keighley, Yorkshire, who died on March 11, is proved by his son William Clough, M.P. for Skipton, the value of the property being £220,406. He gives various securities to his daughter Elizabeth; £22,000, The Shroggs, and other property in Steeton to his son William; £3500 and Barrows House to his son Samuel; £21,000 to his son John; £42,000 and the Steeton Institute to his son Robert; Park House to his son Joseph Dawson; and the residue to his sons, Samuel and Joseph Dawson.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1906) of MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CHILDREN WHITEHEAD, C.B., of Penybont Hall, Radnor, who died on Dec. 11, is proved by Mrs. Sarah Ann Whitehead, the widow, and James Hamer, the value of the property being £115,646. He gives £150 per annum to his brother, the Rev. Edward Whitehead; £200 to his gamekeeper, Henley Jackson; £100 each to Henry Ward and James Hamer; £100 and a cottage to Charles Johnson; and the residue to his wife.

The following important wills have been proved-

Maidenhead.

Place, Hyde Park
Mr. Robert Smith, Broombank Mount, Sheffield
Mr. George Thomas Appleyard, Wharfdale, 42, Boulevard, Hull
Mr. Edward Maas, 24, Eastcheap, and Lowood, £103,996 £57,480

£48,189

### CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

G Browne (Belfast). — Your problem appears capable of solution by r. Q to K B 7th or r. R to K 5th.

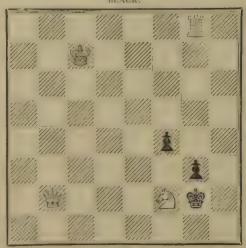
E J Winter-Wood (Paignton) —We make the amended version quite right, and think the problem very ingenious.

F R Girrins (Birmingham).—Diagram to hand; trust to find it in proper order this time.

J CHURCHER (Southampton). - Thanks for your letter and its kindly

W T (Canterbury). - The rule of touch and move is enforced in all proper play, and you had better get into the habit of it at once, even in friendly contests.

PROBLEM No. 3496.—By THE LATE SAM LOYD. BLACK



WHITE White to play, and mate in three moves.

Solution of Problem No. 3493.—By G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

WHITR
1. Q to K 2nd
2. Q to K 4th
3. P to K 7th, Mate.

If Black play 1. K to B sq. 2. Q to R 6th (ch); if 1. Kt to B 3rd, 2. Q to R 6th; any move; 3, Q or P mates.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3487 and 3488 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3480 from J W Beaty (Toronto), F R James (Maltat, and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3490 from J W Beaty and J Murray; of No. 3491 from Hereward; of No. 3492 from Theo Marzials (Colyton) and Hereward; of No. 3493 from Hereward, Circolo Scacchistico (Verona), J Isaacson (Liverpool·, J B Camara (Madeira), C Barretto (Madrid), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), Arthur Perry (Dublin), and J Dixon (Colchester).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3494 received from Sorrento, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Jacob Verrall (Rodmell), F W Cooper (Derby), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Hereward, A Apps (Cullompton), Rev. G Money, J C Stackhouse, E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), Major Buckley (St. Leonards-on-Sea), J Churcher (Southampton). J Green (Boulogne), W T (Canterbury, J Coln (Berlin), H J M, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Dixon, Julia Short (Exeter), W A Knight (Bruton), T Roberts (Hackney), A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), John Laidlaw (Kelso), J S Wesley (Exeter), C Conway Monk, J Leslie Laidlaw (Edinburgh), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Dr T K Douglas (Scone), T Schlu (Vienna), and R Worters (Canterbury).

CHESS BY CABLEGRAM. Game played in the match, Great Britain and the United States, between Mr. J. F. Barry (America) and Mr. V. L. Wahltuch (Great Britain.) (Ruy Lopez.)

(Mr. Barry).
1. P to K 4th
8. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. B to R 4th
5. P to Q 4th
6. Castles
7. R to K sq
8. P takes P
9. B to Kt 3rd
10. R to B sq
11. Kt takes Kt
12. Q to R 5th (Mr. Wahltuch). (Mr. Wahltuch) follows up his advant
21. Kt to Kt 31d
22. B to K 3rd
23. Q to Q sq
24. R to Kt sq
25. P to R 4th
26. Q to B 3rd
27. Kt takes Pt
28. R takes Kt
29. Q takes B
30. Q to B 3rd
31. P takes B
32. K to B 2nd
33. P to Kt 3rd
34. K to K 2nd
35. Q to Kt 3rd
36. R to K B 3rd
37. Q takes R
38. Q to B 3rd
38. Q to B 3rd
39. Q takes R
39. Q to B 3rd
39. Q takes R
30. Q to B 3rd
30. R to K B sq
30. Q takes R
30. Q to B 3rd
30. R to K B Sq
30. Q takes R
30. Q to B 3rd e in fine style.

R to K 3rd

R to B 3rd

Kt to B 5th

P to R 4th

R to Kt 3rd

R to Kt 3rd

R to Kt 3rd

R to Kt 3rd

R to Kt 5th

Kt to K 7th (ch)

B takes R

O takes Kt

B takes B

R takes B

R takes P

Q to K 4th

R to R 3rd

R to K 3rd

R to K sq

R to C 4th

R to R 3rd

R to K sq

R to K sq

R to C 4th

R to R 3rd

R to K sq

R to R 3rd P to Q 3rd Q to K sq P to Q B 3rd P to R 4th P to Kt 5th Kt to Kt 3rd White resigns. A very pretty game ably managed by the winner.

There will be held at Stoke Poges on the 16th, by courtesy of the Stoke Poges Golf Club, the competition for the Royal Automobile Club Golfing Society Hedges Butler Shield, presented by Mr. F. Hedges Butler. The competition will, as last year, consist of 36 holes against bogey under handicap.

This year St. John's College, Cambridge, is cele-Into year St. John's College, Cambridge, is celebrating its quatercentenary, the 400th anniversary of the granting of its charter in 1511. Commemoration dinners are the order of the day, and a memorial volume is being issued containing portraits of the foundress, Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., from the picture in the National Portrait Gallery, of Bishop Fisher, from the Holbein drawing at Windsor, and of Wordsworth, when Johnians acclaim as their own particular poet worth, whom Johnians acclaim as their own particular poet.

"British Motor Vehicles" is the title of an interesting and valuable little work by that well-known motor expert, Mr. J. S. Critchley, in which are plainly set out the detailed specifications of British cars at present being built. After an introductory article by the Grand Old Man of Automobilism, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Critchley discusses the development of the British Motor Industry, obviously with knowledge and in an interesting manner; while other contributions—Considerations on Purchasing Cars, New and Second-Hand; Insurance, Registration and Taxation, Records of British Cars, Speed Tables—are all useful. In the classification of cars in order of chassis price, the R.A.C. rating for taxation and the amount of the tax are given. This book, which should prove invaluable to all purchasers and present owners, also to the export trade, is published at one shilling, by Messrs. D. C. D. Clayton, Ltd., 52, Shaftesbury Avenue; W. "British Motor Vehicles" is the title of an interest-52, Shaftesbury Avenue; W.



P to B 5th P takes Q

Every mother is aware of the difficulty of administering to children the old-fashioned aperients such as castor oil, black draught and various infusions. These antiquated domestic remedies have an unpleasant and in many cases nauseating taste and often more harm than good results from their use. Experienced mothers, however, have found that the preparation "PURGEN" (especially the "INFANT PURGEN" in pink tablets) supersedes all these old medicines and possesses remarkable advantages over the

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# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS RECORD

OF THE

# GLORIOUS REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA

1837 - 1901.

THE

LIFE AND ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VII.

AND THE

LIFE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

### WITH FOURTEEN INDIA PROOF AND OTHER PHOTOGRAVURES

TROM PICTURES BY

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THE HELUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKEICH, LULTED, 198, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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QUEEN VICTORIA TAKING THE OATH TO MAINTAIN THE PROTESTANT FAITH AT HER CORONATION, JUNE 28, 1838.

CTORIA. AGED !

had married Adelaide, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe - Meiningen. Two daughters were born of this marriage, but they both died in infancy; and it was, therefore, taken for granted during the earliest years of the Princess Victoria that she must before long become Queen of England. The Duke of Kent died

ceeded to the throne

on the death of George IV. William

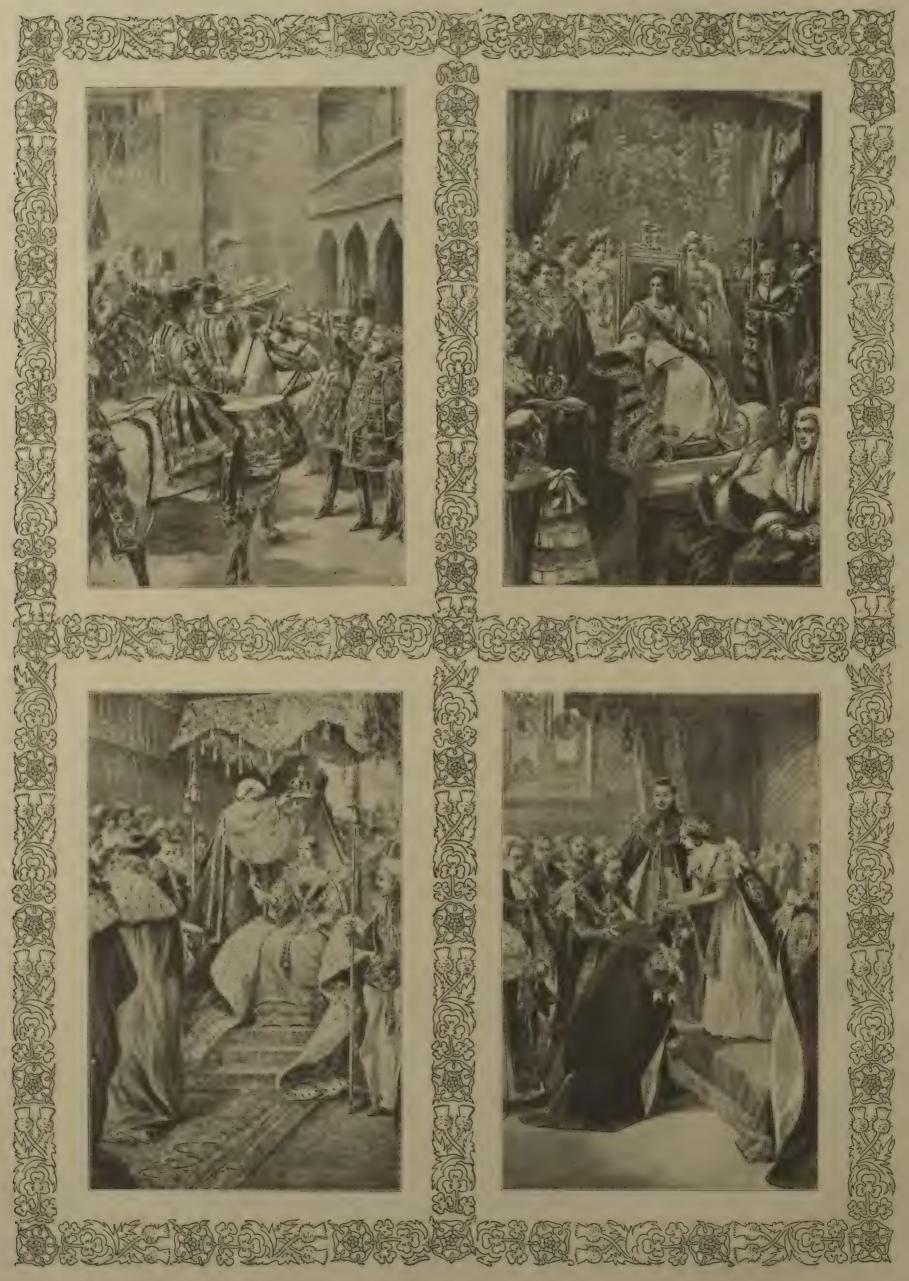
> the war broke out between Prussia and Austria in 1866, one of its immediate results was the annexation of Hanover to the conquering Power; and it would have been, to say the least of it, highly inconvenient that a Sovereign of Great Britain should have been mixed up in a purely German dispute.

responsibility and

trouble to England.

GTOMA AGEU!

to our own time proved that this feeling was justified, for when



THE PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA AT ST JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 21, 1837.

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA, JUNE 28, 1838.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT: THE OPENING CEREMONY, NOVEMBER 20, 1837.

AN INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER BY QUEEN VICTORIA.



A REMINISCENCE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S EARLY MARRIED LIFE: HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE CONSORT FORDING THE GARRY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

Drawn by Ailan Siewart from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News."



The accession of the young Princess Victoria was therefore, indirectly as well as directly, an auspicious event for the people of Great Britain and Ireland. Indeed, the people of Great Britain and Ireland were for every reason only too glad to get rid of the Duke of Cumberland. The Duke was probably the most unpopular man in these countries for many years. His public and private character alike made him odious, and, as often happens where a man has made himself deservedly unpopular, the Duke was accredited by general rumour with offences of which he was not guilty. There was at one time a strong belief prevailing, even among many well-informed public men,

that the Duke was planning and organising a conspiracy to thrust aside the daughter of his elder brother and make himself King of England as well as King of Hanover. We may dismiss the Duke of Cumberland from our consideration with the remark that when he succeeded to the throne of Hanover he made himself quite as unpopular with the Hanoverian people as he had been with the people of England.

The young Princess Victoria was meanwhile brought up in the strictest seclusion under the direct and almost exclusive charge of her mother. The Duchess of Kent seems to have devoted herself with what might be called an ideal sense of responsibility to the education and

training of her child, who was destined to be a Queen. Everything was done that could be done to qualify her for the position she was to occupy, and the world has since seen the complete success which attended the labours of the teacher, and the scholar's capacity for making the most of the instruction. The mother took care not merely that her daughter should be educated in all that belongs to intellectual development, but that the noble qualities of her nature should be fully brought out, that she should be prudent, systematic, self-reliant, and brave. Mr. Charles Greville tells us that the young Princess was kept in such seclusion that she never slept out of her mother's bedroom, and that "not one of her acquaintances, none of

the attendants at Kensington, not even the Duchess of Northumberland, her governess, have any idea what she is or what she promises to be." Everyone who has read anything about the ways and manners of Court life during the reigns of George IV. and William IV. will understand and appreciate the care which the Duchess of Kent took to keep her young daughter apart from any contact with the social life of royal palaces in those days. Mr. Greville, in his diary of Feb. 25, 1831, records the fact that there was "a Drawing-Room yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance." One might have been glad to know what so observant a courtier thought of the

young Princess on this her first appearance in public; but Greville shows a literal truthfulness which is not very commonly found among professional story tellers, for he concisely adds: "I was not there."

On Aug. 30, 1836, Greville tells us something more about the young Princess. He mentions the fact that at the dinner on the birthday of the reigning Sovereign, King William IV., the King gave "The health of the Princess Victoria," and gave it, as Greville complacently remarks, "rather well." "And now," the King said, "having given the health of the oldest, I will give that of the youngest member of the royal family. I know the interest which the public

CTORIA. AGT



QUEEN VICTORIA AWAKENED TO HEAR THE NEWS OF HER ACCESSION, JUNE 20, 1837.

feel about her, and although I have not seen so much of her as I could have wished, I take no less interest in her, and the more I do see of her, both in public and in private, the greater pleasure it will give me." "The whole thing," Greville says, "was so civil and so gracious that it could hardly be taken ill, but the young Princess sat opposite, and hung her head with not unnatural modesty at being thus talked of in so large a company." The ordinary reader of to-day might be a little puzzled at first to understand the meaning of Greville's declaration that the speech could hardly be taken ill; but the company at the time probably understood that when the King said he had not seen so much of the young Princess as he could have wished, he meant his words to be taken as





had kept her daughter in her childhood so carefully away from the society which King William habitually gathered around him. The King, with whatever faults, was decidedly a good-natured person, and he seems to have taken very kindly from the first to his young niece. The Princess Victoria had, however, the advantage of loving care from another uncle, who was better qualified to prepare her for the duties of her great position. Leopold, the future King of the Belgians, watched over Victoria with a devoted interest only second to that shown by her own mother. The influence of Leopold had much to do, not only with

the preparation of the destined Queen of England for the duties of a Sovereign, but with the whole course of her private life. He had much to do also with the care of another young relative, the Prince Albert of Saxe - Coburg-Gotha: he watched over both the young people with an interest which might well be called fatherly, and it was foreshadowed for him from the very early days of the boy and girl that each might be destined to make the other's life happy.

The Princess received originally the names Victoria Alexandrina, because her father wished at the time to pay a compliment to the Emperor of The Russia. Duke of Kent also desired that she should bear

the name of Georgiana, but the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., objected to the name Georgiana coming after any other name, and therefore the intended compliment to the Regent was given up. When the young Princess grew up she signed herself merely Victoria, and this course of action was welcome to all classes of her subjects, and will be recorded with satisfaction in history. The country could have cared but little for a name given out of compliment to a foreign Emperor, and would have cared name which tended to revivify the associations connected with the reigns of the Georges.

The Princess Victoria lived on, therefore, in her life of

but nine years old she had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who was greatly taken with her girlish simplicity, frankness, and intelligence. He was dining with the Duchess of Kent, who had a love for the society of gifted authors, and Prince Leopold presented him to the little Princess Victoria, and took care that the illustrious novelist should have a good opportunity of conversing with the child. One is inclined to think that the manner in which the young Princess was brought up would have won the cordial approval of another Fénélon, if there had been another Fénélon at the time to concern himself with the education of children destined for a throne.

Meanwhile, great events were passing in England and on the Continent. The elder branch of the Bourbon family, the Legitimist branch, had been cut off from the monarchy of France. Louis Philippe had been called to the throne, not as King of France, but as King of the French, the new form of title being intended to show that the Sovereign succeeded, not by divine right, but by the choice of his people. Leopold, the uncle of the Princess Victoria, had been offered and had accepted the position of King of the Belgians. He had been offered a short time before, and accepted, the crown of the newly emancipated kingdom of Greece; but he afterwards saw



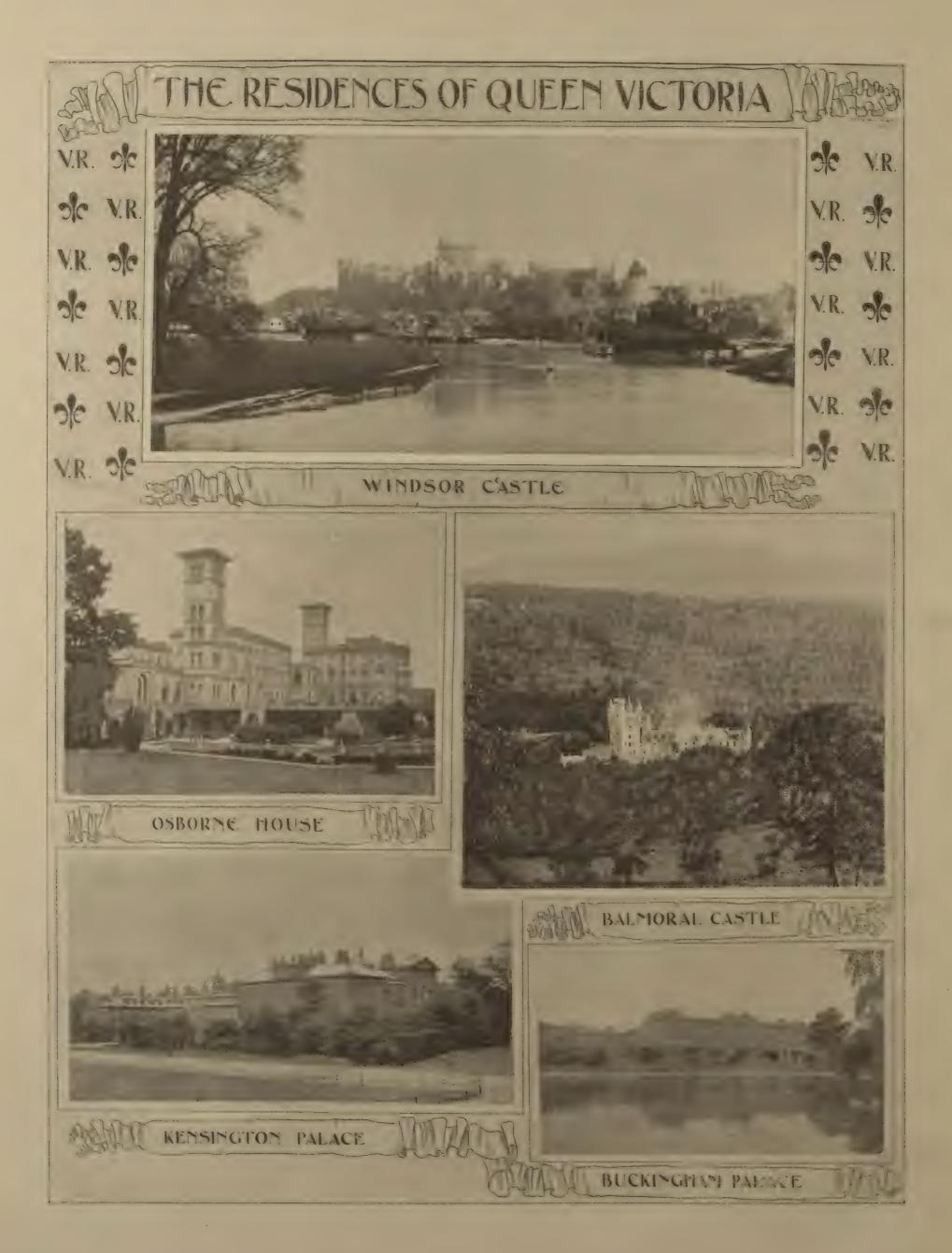
THE MARRIAGE OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

reason to decline the offer, and he accepted the throne which the people of Belgium placed at his disposal, a throne which he occupied to the end of his life, to his own honour and to the advantage and satisfaction of his subjects.

The reign of William IV. in England was made memorable in history by the passing of the first great Reform Bill, which established the principle of representation as the basis of the Parliamentary system. The event must have had its effect on the mind of the vo growing up under the intelligent care of her mother and King Leopold. The struggle which King William made, for a time, against the Constitutional demand for a Reform measure, and his final yielding to the advice of his Ministers,













THE VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRINCE CONSORT TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY, MAY 3, 1849.

Drawn by G. Amato from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News."

Her Majesty was accompanied by the little Prince of Wales and his sisters the Princess Royal and Princess Alice.



and the voice of Parliament and people, marked an era in the history of England. It is not unreasonable to assume that the young Princess Victoria learned her first lesson of what Constitutional government was really destined to be, in a country like England, from this struggle between King and people, and from the fact that the King found it necessary, in the end, to yield to the voice of his advisers. All through the course of her long life, Victoria proved herself to be one of those rarely endowed rulers who can understand and act upon the true principle of sovereign authority.

Early in the morning of June 20, 1837, the reign of William IV. came to an end. The King died at Windsor Castle after a short illness, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain were authorised to go from Windsor to Kensington Palace to bear to Victoria the official news that she was now Queen of England. The story of their arrival at Kensington Palace and the manner

It need hardly be said that the distinguished visitors were impressed and touched by the noble simplicity of the girl—she was then just over eighteen years old—who thus put aside all form and ceremonial, all merely conventional and feminine thought of becoming array, when the earnest purpose of the moment was too intense for social etiquette.

The Privy Council met at eleven o'clock that same morning, when the Lord Chancellor administered the usual oaths to the new Sovereign, and the Queen received in return the oaths of allegiance from Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister, and other members of the Cabinet and the Council. Greville has thus described the appearance of the young Queen: "Never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which is raised about her manner and behaviour, and certainly not without justice. . . . She bowed to the Lords, took her seat, and then read her



QUEEN VICTORIA'S FIRST VISIT TO SCOTLAND, 1842: INSPECTING "MONS MEG" AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

in which they were received there has been told over and over again, but it will bear repetition here, and, indeed, could hardly be omitted. The visitors, when they had succeeded in rousing the porter at the gate of the Palace, sent for one of the attendants of the Princess Victoria in order to inform her Royal Highness that they desired an audience on business of great importance. When the attendant came she told the Archbishop and the Lord Chamberlain that "the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her." The Archbishop explained that they had come on business of State "to the Queen," and that even her sleep must give way to that. Then the story goes on to say that the young Queen made up her mind, the moment she was told of the visitors, that no useless delay should be interposed by her, "and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

speech in a clear, distinct, and orderly voice, and without any appearance of fear or embarrassment. She was quite plainly dressed, and in mourning. . . . The Privy Council were sworn, the two royal Dukes first by themselves, and as those two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations; and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging: she kissed them both, and rose from her chair and moved towards the Duke of Sussex, who was farthest from her, and too infirm to reach her."

We have other contemporary testimony to the bearing of the young Queen which is even more interesting than that of any Clerk of the Council could be. This is the testimony of the young Prince Albert, whose name was destined to be for ever associated with that of Queen Victoria. In a letter on July 4, 1837, from Bonn to his father, Prince Albert says: "Cousin Victoria is said to have shown astonishing selfpossession. She undertakes a heavy responsibility, especially





THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1844: OPENED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, OCTOBER 28.

THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE ACROSS THE MENAI STRAIT, 1850: BUILT BY ROBERT STEPHENSON.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, HYDE PARK, 1851: OPENED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, MAY 1.

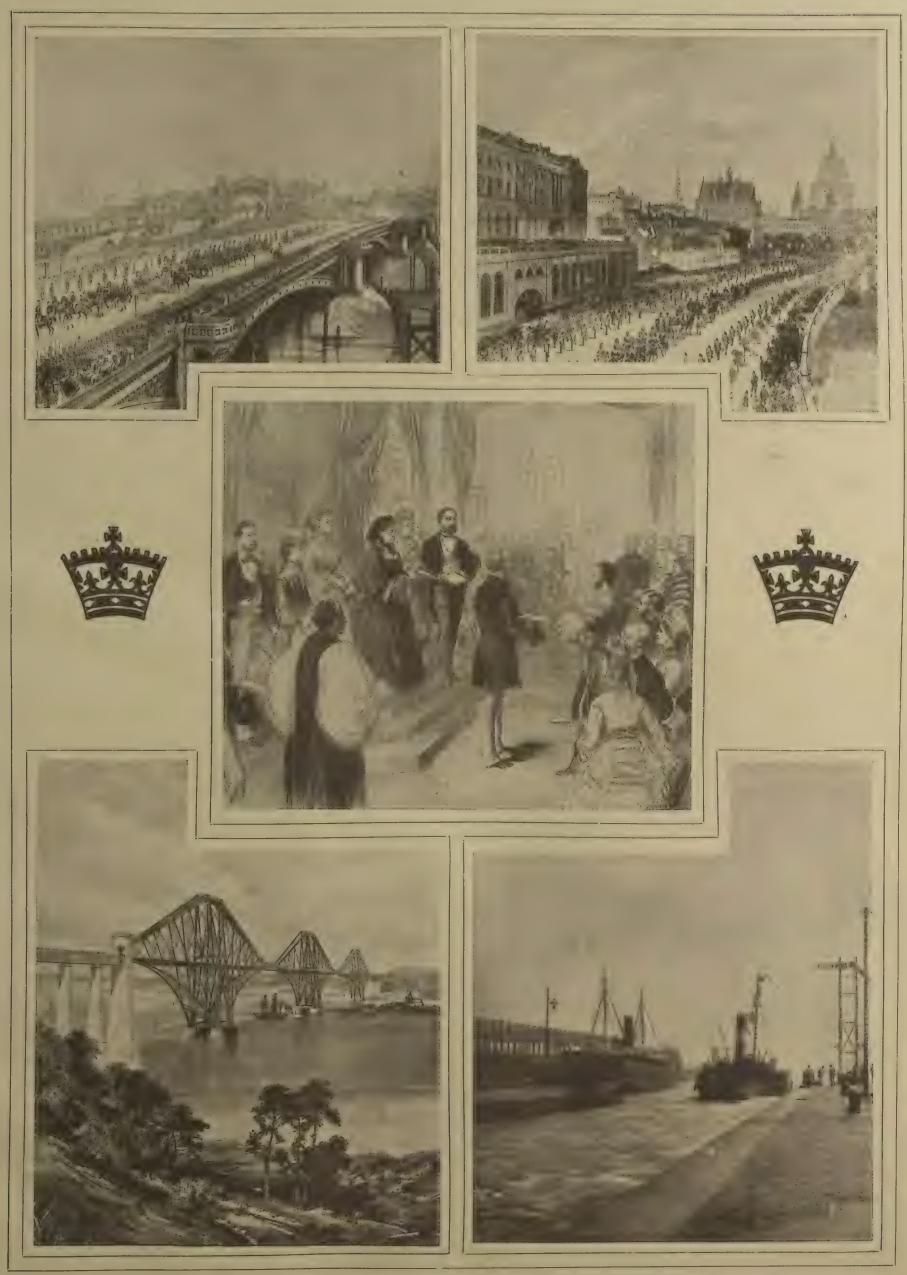
Drawn by Sir John Gilbert.

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL, 1871: OPENED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, MARCH 29.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, ERECTED 1872.



1. The New Houses of Parliament, 1847. 2. The Natural History Museum, South Kensington, 1850. 3. The Tower Bridge, 1894. 4. The Law Courts, 1862. 5. The Imperial Institute, 1893. THE CHIEF BUILDINGS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.



Blackfriars Bridge, 1869: Opened by Queen Victoria, November 6.

The Thames Embankment, 1870: Opened by the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise, July 13.

St. Thomas's Hospital, 1871: Opened by Queen Victoria, June 21.

THE FORTH BRIDGE, 1890: OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, MARCH 4.

THE MANCHESTER Ship Canal, 1894: OPENED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, MAY 21.

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All the descriptions written and printed, all the pictures painted at the time, agree in testifying to the graceful bearing of the young Queen, to her unstudied dignity of demeanour, and to the charm of her personal union of modesty and self-possession. Her voice was exquisitely clear and resonant, and it remained so down to the latest days, when she gave the members of both Houses of Parliament the opportunity of hearing it on occasions of State ceremonial.

The Queen's first Prime Minister was Lord Melbourne, a man who never seems to have accomplished in statesmanship as much as those who knew him well expected from Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst were the foremost orators in the House of Lords. The brilliant Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, the famous "Rupert of debate," was still a member of the House of Commons, and was perhaps the only man in that assembly who could rival in eloquence the Irish Tribune, Daniel O'Connell, against whom he had stood up in more than one hard-fought oratorical battle. Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary, but had not yet given proof of his great capacity. Mr. Gladstone—had been for some years a member of the House of Commons, but had not, so far, risen to any commanding position there. Lord John Russell, with the fame of the great Reform triumph still bright around him, was Leader of the House of Commons. It was the



QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO LOUIS PHILIPPE IN 1843: FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE GIVEN IN HER MAJESTY'S HONOUR IN THE FOREST OF EU.

his natural capacity. So far as one can judge, he appears to have had a curious inclination for the concealment of earnest purpose under a semblance of carelessness and frivolity. He had an extraordinary knowledge of books, and sometimes gave the impression that nature intended him for a literary career, and that chance had thrown him into the business of statesmanship, and kept him working in that field whether he liked it or not. He had many good qualities, and among them was a tender and affectionate devotion to the Sovereign whom he now had to serve. The young Queen became sincerely attached help and support he had given her in the early days of her Sovereignty. The great Duke of Wellington was still in his prime, and was, at least, the nominal leader of the political party which was opposed to that of Lord Melbourne. Sir Robert Peel was then the most rising statesman in the House of Commons;

first Parliamentary Session of Benjamin Disraeli, who had already won celebrity as the author of several brilliant political novels — a celebrity which has never been approached by any other worker in that particular field of literature. Edward Lytton Bulwer, who had then a large school of admirers as a novelist of sentiment and sensationalism, was in what may be called his first Parliamentary experiment, and had given no indication of the success which he was destined to accomplish many years after. George Grote, the philosophical historian of Greece, had a seat in Queen Victoria's first Parliament, and as "Philosophical Radicals." Neither Richard Cobden nor John Bright had yet found a place in the House of Commons. It was undoubtedly a very brilliant assembly, that opening Parliament of Queen Victoria's reign. Some reputations which shone brightly then have faded in succeeding





The Procession to Westminster, January 31, 1856.

QUEEN VICTORIA ENTERING WESTMINSTEE PALACE, FEPRUARY 5, 1807.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE PROCESSION IN THE MALL, JANUARY 21, 1886.

QUEEN VICTORIA OPENING HER SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, FLERUARY 0, 1800. QUEEN VICTORIA'S ARRIVAL AT THE VICTORIA TOWER, TO OPEN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, FEBRUARY 2, 1852.



. QUEEN VICTORIA'S LIFE AT OSBORNE: HER MAJESTY AT WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH.

Drawn by A. Forestier from the Contemporary Pluture in "The Illustrated London News,"



Princess Victoria. Age 8.

PRINCE ALBERT, AT THE TIME OF HIS MARRIAGE

C EEN VICTORIA AT THE TIME OF HER MARRIAGE

Queen Victoria in her Fourth Decade

QUEEN VICTORIA AT THE TIME OF HER ACCESSION

Queen Victoria in State



years, some others which were held of comparatively little account then have now a renown which seems likely to abide in history. Brougham, Lyndhurst, Peel, Russell, Derby, Gladstone, Disraeli, Cobden, and Bright will always be associated in Parliamentary history with the memory of the greatest triumphs it records.

The young girl who had just been called to the throne must have found that a strange life which began for her when she came to preside over the opening of the new Parliament. From the very first she appears to have brought to the momentous task which devolved upon her a combination of the very qualities, intellectual and moral, which were most needed at such a time and for such a purpose. She displayed intellect, forethought, judgment, a capacity for understanding and appreciating the opinions of others. She had a power of distinguishing readily between the essential and the merely accidental conditions of any question submitted to her decision, which would have been

feelings of the Canadian population. The rebellion which broke out could, no doubt, have been suppressed, for the time, by the overwhelming forces which England could have brought to bear; but the result of such a policy would, in all probability, have only been to repeat the story of Lord North and the American colonies on the other side of the St. Lawrence. Fortunately, there were statesmen presiding over the Councils of England who had better judgment than Lord North, and there was a Sovereign very different in intellect and temperament from Lord North's royal master. The Government of Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell sent out a man of genius and advanced views, Lord Durham, to Canada with something like dictatorial powers to deal with the discontented Canadians. Lord Durham took with him some highly qualified advisers, and his plan for arriving at a permanent settlement of the





QUEEN VICIORIA RECEIVING THE CZAR NICHOLAS II, OF RUSSIA AT BALMORAL, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

Queen Victoria and the Shah of Persia at a Review \* in Windsor Great Park, July 25, 1873.

QUEEN VICTORIA WELCOMED TO THE KIVIERA BY PRESIDENT FELIX FAURE, MARCH 11, 1897.

QUEEN VICTORIA RECEIVED AT BOULOGNE BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON 111., AUGUST 18, 1855.

QUEEN VICTORIA RECEIVING THE KING OF ITALY AT FLORENCE,
APRIL 13, 1893.

QUEEN VICTORIA RECEIVING THE SHAZADA OF AFGHANISTAN
AT WINDSOR, MAY 27, 1895.

QUEEN VICTORIA VISITED BY THE SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ
AT WINDSOR CASTLE, July 13, 1667.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS. REPRODUCED FROM THE CONTEMPORARY PICTURES IN "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE POOR: HER MAJESTY VISITING A COTTAGE HOME.

Drawn by G. Amato from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News."



beginning of Victoria's reign came the steam-ship and the railway. Up to the same time men had communicated with each other by messengers on foot or on horses, on camels, on ostriches, or by carrier-birds. The reign of the late Queen gave the electric telegraph across the land and under the ocean. Until Rowland Hill started his great scheme for a system of penny postage in the British dominions, it was quite a costly piece of work to send a letter from London to Edinburgh or to Dublin. We have grown so accustomed to our railways, our lines of telegraph, and our penny postage that one has to stop and think very deliberately before one can quite realise the difference between the daily ways of our countrymen who lived before the days of Queen Victoria and those who lived within her time. It is not too much to say that no such sudden and complete change was ever made in the business ways of men during the whole history of the world.

One slight incident in the opening years of the reign has to be noticed, because it shows that the young Sovereign could, when she thought the occasion justified and required it, exert a firm will of her own. The

Government of Lord Melbourne had been defeated on a question arising out of the management of affairs in Jamaica, into which it is not necessary to enter here. The Queen, following the established Constitutional practice, sent for the Duke of Wellington, who was the recognised head of the Tory Party, then in opposition, and invited him to form a new Ministry. The

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her own personal arrangements as he appeared to assert. It was said at the time that Peel was rather put out by the girlish frankness with which the young Queen told him, when he first came to talk with her on the subject of the new Administration, that she was sorry to have to part with her former Ministers. The result of the whole misunderstanding was that Peel gave up all idea of attempting to form an Administration, and that Lord Melbourne and the Whigs came back to office.

The affair created a great sensation at the time—

The affair created a great sensation at the time—perhaps one might say, in more homely language, that a great fuss was made about it—and speeches were delivered on both sides of the Parliamentary Chambers which might have led the outer world to suppose that some great struggle was going on between despotic rule and representative right. The question was afterwards quietly and satisfactorily settled by a compromise which Prince Albert suggested, the effect of which was that on a change of Ministry the Queen would be willing to listen to any representation from the incoming Prime Minister as to the composition of her Household, and would arrange for the retirement, "of their own accord," of any ladies so closely

related to the Leaders of Opposition as to render their presence inconvenient.

The mention of Prince Albert leads us naturally to an event already foreshadowed in this narrative. That event was the marriage of the Queen to her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Prince, like the Queen herself, had been brought up under the constant care of his uncle,

LITEL FRITZO

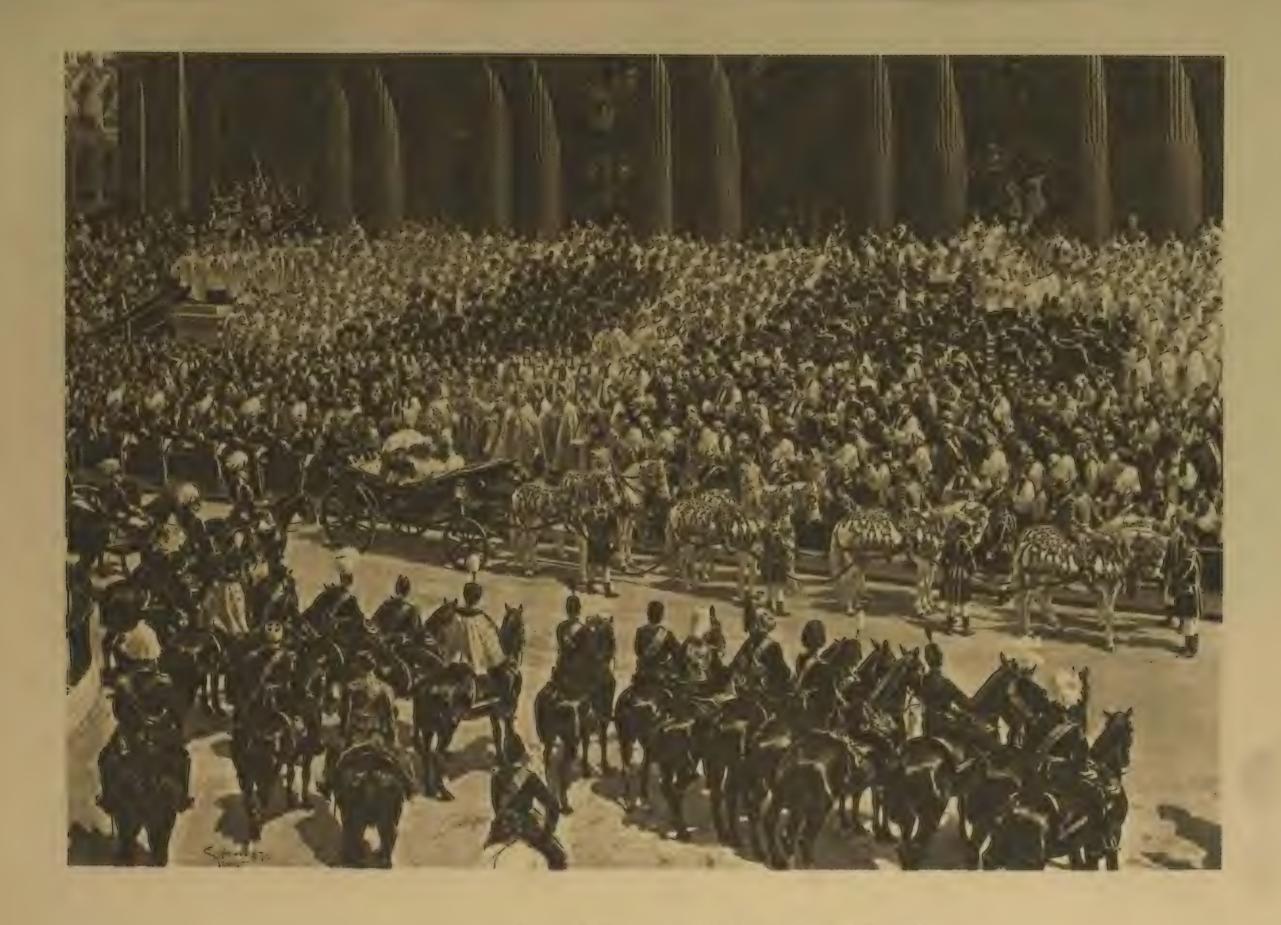
Duke, who was devoted to the Queen and to the welfare of her rule, advised her to send for Sir Robert Peel, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, for the reason that any difficulties a new Ministry would have to deal with must have to do with the House of Commons rather than the House of Lords. Accordingly, the Queen sent for Sir Robert Peel; and then arose the misunderstanding which is still recorded in history. When arranging with the Queen for the formation of a new Ministry, Peel was understood by her Majesty to claim the right of insisting on the dismissal of certain ladies in the Royal Household who were near relatives of Whig statesmen, and whose influence he believed would prove hostile to him in his task of administration. The young Queen firmly refused to admit any right on the part of a Minister to control her choice of the ladies whom she desired to have as her personal attendants and companions in the Royal Household. Peel appears to have had no such unreasonable purpose in his mind. It is certain, however, that he did not make his meaning clear to the Queen, and it seems evident that the Queen had good reason to object to such a wholesale control of

Leopold, King of the Belgians, and there can be no doubt that the Queen's mother and King Leopold had long contemplated the possibility of a marriage between Victoria and Albert. But both the guardians were alike judicious and thoughtful, and they appear to have refrained from making any outward show of their wishes. The only measure they took was to bring the young people together as much as possible, and to encourage their growing affection for each other. The cousins seem from the first to have conceived a warm mutual regard, and it was not long before Victoria acknowledged to herself that her feelings towards Albert were something very different from mere cousinly affection. In 1839 the young Queen wrote to King Leopold a letter in which she said, "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected-in short, very fascinating." Soon after this she wrote to another confidential friend and adviser, saying, "I do feel so guilty I know not how to begin my letter, but I think the news it will contain will be sufficient to ensure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning." Nothing could be more









QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE JUNE 22:15. 1897.

THANKOGIVING SERVICE AT ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

FROM THE PAINTING DI C ATA.



touching and charming than the manner in which the Queen, with delicate girlish grace, contrived to suggest to her cousin that he had only to ask in order to have her for his wife. She was a Queen, and she had, therefore, to make the first distinct and direct advance towards the man whom she loved and in whom she believed she had already found a lover. Though Albert had long been in love with his cousin, he had felt a natural diffidence and hesitation about making his love known; but the first generous hint given him by Victoria removed all difficulties, and the union of hearts was acknowledged.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on Jan. 16, 1840, and announced her intention to marry her cousin Prince Albert expressing her hope that the marriage would be "conducive to the interests of my people as well as to my own domestic happiness." The marriage was celebrated on Feb. 10, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and it is not too much to say that romance itself contains no story of a marriage more entirely founded on mutual affection and affinity of nature and soul, and that no marriage ever brought more happiness to a married pair.

Albert was in every way a most remarkable man. He was singularly handsome and graceful in person; he had rare in-

brought on him, and no work having for its object the promotion of the national welfare ever found him reluctant to devote himself to it. He spoke English perfectly, except for a slight foreign accent. Many observers said of Prince Albert that he would have been a heaven-born Minister of Public Education if such a part in the government of the State could properly have been filled by the husband of the Queen. It may be owned that Prince Albert was never very popular in the Court society of his time. His manners were somewhat shy and diffident, and sometimes gave people the idea that he was cold, distant,

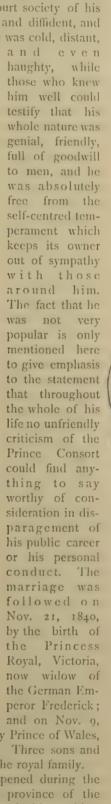
QUEEN VICTORIA AS AN ARTIST: HER MAJESTY SKETCHING THE FALLS OF GARRAWALT,

FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.I.

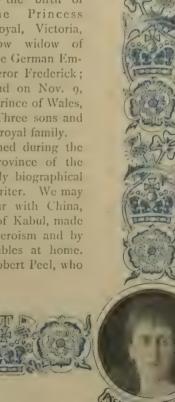
tellectual gifts, which culture and training had done their best to bring out to the fullest advantage. It was said of him many years after that he was a singular combination of the troubadour, the savant, and the man of business. He was passionately fond of music, and, indeed, of every kind of art; he loved reading, and the talk of cultured people; he was a close student of history and of all that relates to the work of government and the growth of States. His own personal inclinations were for a life of domestic quietude, of literary and artistic surroundings, and of congenial society. But he threw his soul into the duties which his marriage with the Queen

1841, by the birth of Albert Edward, lately Prince of Wales, and now King Edward VII. of England. Three sons and four daughters were afterwards added to the royal family.

Many of the great events which happened during the reign of the late Queen belong to the province of the historian rather than to that of the merely biographical sketch, which is the object of the present writer. We may pass over with mere mention the first war with China, called the Opium War; and the disasters of Kabul, made glorious on the British side by deeds of heroism and by heroic suffering. There were serious troubles at home. Ireland was visited by a famine, and Sir Robert Peel, who



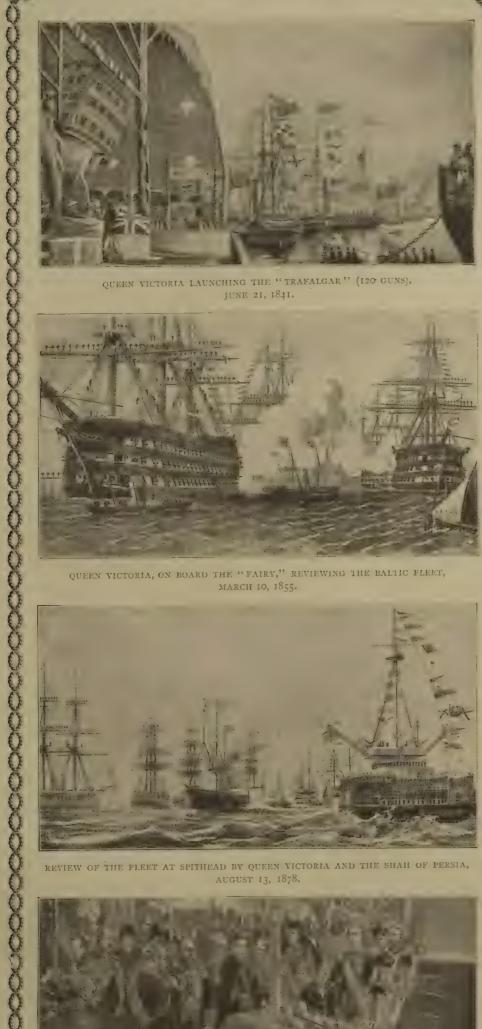
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QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE POOR: HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EAST END OF LONDON, APRIL 2, 1873. Drawn by G. Amato from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News,"



QUEEN VICTORIA LAUNCHING THE "TRAFALGAR" (120 GUNS), JUNE 21, 1841.



QUEEN VICTORIA PROCEEDING TO THE "DUKE OF WELLINGTON" FLAG-SHIP ON THE OCCASION OF THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AUGUST 11, 1853.



QUEEN VICTORIA, ON BOARD THE "FAIRY," REVIEWING THE BALLIC FLEET, MARCH 10, 1855.



REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD BY QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ, JULY 17, 1867



REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD BY QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE SHAH OF PERSIA, AUGUST 13, 1878.



QUEEN VICTORIA AT THE JUBILEE REVIEW AT SPITHEAD, JULY 23, 1887.



QUEEN VICTORIA FLOATING THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN" AT PORTSMOUTH, FEBRUARY 26, 1891.



NAVAL DEFENDERS OF LADYSMITH PROCEEDING TO WINDSOR CASTLE TO BE REVIEWED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, MAY 2, 1900.

LORD PALMER



had returned to office, found in that famine a good reason for carrying the great measure to the justice of which he had become gradually converted, even before the calamity fell upon Ireland—the measure for the abolition of the

duties on the import of grain. Peel had the help of the Manchester Free Trade Party, led by the late Charles Villiers, Richard Cobden, and John Bright, in the carrying of his measure, one of the greatest accomplishments of statesmanship in the reign of Queen Victoria.

The death of O'Connell and the rise of the Young Ireland Party followed, and the discontent with British rule, which had been much stimu-

IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, WINDSOR, JULY 5, 1866. lated by the failure of the earlier measures taken to relieve the terrible distress in Ireland, brought Irishmen into a mood to welcome an attempt at rebellion. A rebellion broke out in Ireland during 1848, but it was repressed by armed operations and without much loss of life. There still remained a widespread feeling of hostility to British rule, and, when the Queen made up her mind to visit Ireland for the first time, in 1849, many of her advisers believed that there might be positive danger

to her person in such an enterprise, and that, in any case, the visit would be attended by popular demonstrations of illfeeling which could not but have a painful effect on the young Sovereign. The Queen, however, persevered in her

resolve, and on Aug. 1, 1849, her Majesty and the royal family left the Isle of Wight to pay their first visit to Ireland. The vessel landed at the small seaport town called the Cove of Cork, in Cork Harbour, and the Queen and Prince Albert were received everywhere in Ireland with demonstrations of popular goodwill and friendliness, a friendliness which had some hope in it, for the Irish people regarded her visit generally as an

THE WEDDINGS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN: MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS HELENA WITH PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN indication that the Queen felt well towards the country, and that her visit might mean something like what has been called in more



THE WEDDINGS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN: MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE WITH PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG AT WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, JULY 23, 1885.



recent days a union of hearts. In honour of the royal visit,

the name of Cove was changed to Queenstown, and Queens-

town it has remained in universal acceptation ever since.

The writer of this article can well remember that he saw

her Majesty for the first time as she drove in her carriage,

with her husband beside her, through the streets of Cork.

THE WEDDINGS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN: MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY WITH PRINCESS HÉLÈNE OF WALDECK-PYRMONT IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, APRIL 27, 1882.







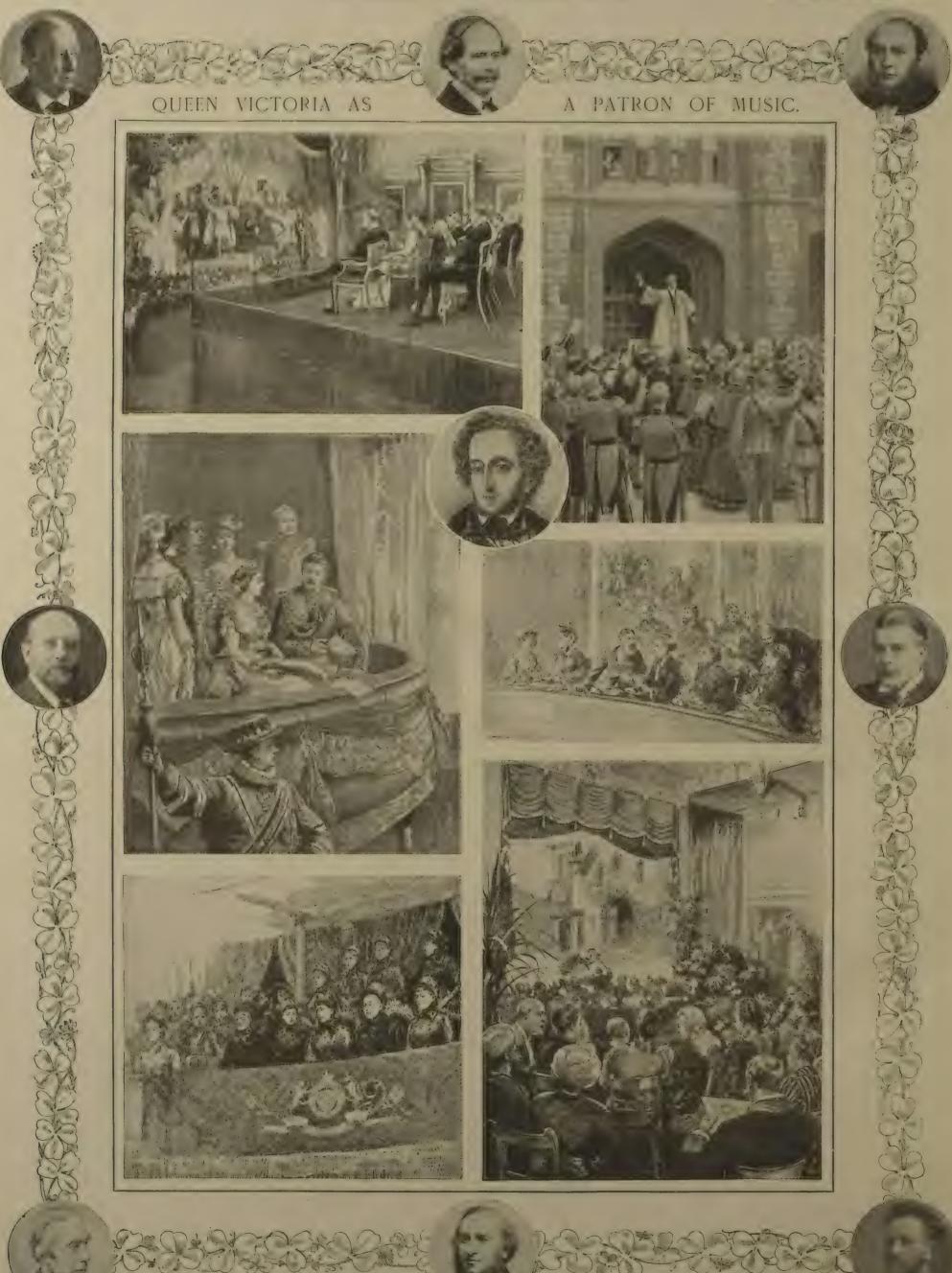
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THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUCHT WITH PRINCESS LOUISE MARGARET OF PRUSSIA, IN St. George's Chapel, Windson, March 13, 1879.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE WITH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, IN St. GEORGE'S CHAPPL, WINDSOR, MARCH 21, 1871.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL WITH PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, St. JAMES'S, JANUARY 25, 1858.



QUEEN VICTORIA SERENADED AT WINDSOR ON THE MORNING OF HER EIGHTIETH DIRTHDAY BY CHORAL SOCIETIES LED BY SIR WALTER PARRATT.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA OF GERMANY AT AN ALBERT HALL CONCERT, MAY 8, 1872.

QUEEN VICTORIA HEARING "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" AT WINDSOR, NOV. 26, 1891. QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRINCE CONSORT AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
QUEEN VICTORIA AT THE PERFORMANCE OF GOUNDD'S "MORS ET VITA"
AT THE ALBERT HALL, FEBRUARY 26, 1886. The portraits, reading from left to right, are: (top) Sir Charles Hallé, Sir Julius Benedict, Sir Michael Costa; (centre) Sir Joseph Barndy, Mendelssohn, Sir Arthur Sullivan; (foot) Sir George Macfarren, W. V. Wallace, Sir Walter Parratt.

QUEEN VICTORIA HEARING "LOHENGRIN" AT WINDSOR CASTLE ON HER EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.



Queen Victoria's Georgian Costume Ball at Buckingham Palace,
January 6, 1845.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PLANTAGENET COSTUME BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 7, 1842:
HER MAJESTY AS QUEEN PHILIPPA; THE PRINCE CONSORT AS EDWARD HIL

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RESTORATION COSTUME BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 6, 1845.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE DRAWING-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 11, 1897.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE GARDEN PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 29, 1887.

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to be made rapidly for the opening of the first great International Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. Exhibition, the first of the kind ever held, was entirely the idea of Prince Albert. The Prince had long believed that an immense stimulus would be given, not merely to the industrial and creative energy of all civilised nations, but even to the spread of international peace and amity, by the holding of an industrial Exhibition to which all the peoples of the earth should be invited to send the evidences of their skill. The Exhibition was to be held in Hyde Park, and Sir Joseph Paxton, who had begun life as a working gardener in the service of the Duke of Devonshire, and who had become one of the promoters of the Exhibition, was seized with an idea as original in its way as Prince Albert's own. His idea was the construction of a vast building of glass, held together by the most slender support of iron, thus obtaining the utmost possible combination of space, strength, and light. Sir Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace was a complete success, and was afterwards removed to Sydenham, where it is an abiding monument of his inventiveness and skill. The success of Prince Albert's idea is demonstrated by the fact that it has been imitated ever since in almost all parts of the civilised world, and has had its most recent and, in some ways, most successful imitation in the Paris Exhibition of last year. The bright dreams which were entertained at the time that such a combined display, in friendly rivalry, of the industrial skill of all peoples might lead to an era of international peace have not, so far, shown any prospect of realisation; but it cannot be doubted that the industries of the world have benefited, and are still likely to benefit, beyond calculation, by the idea which originated in the mind of Prince

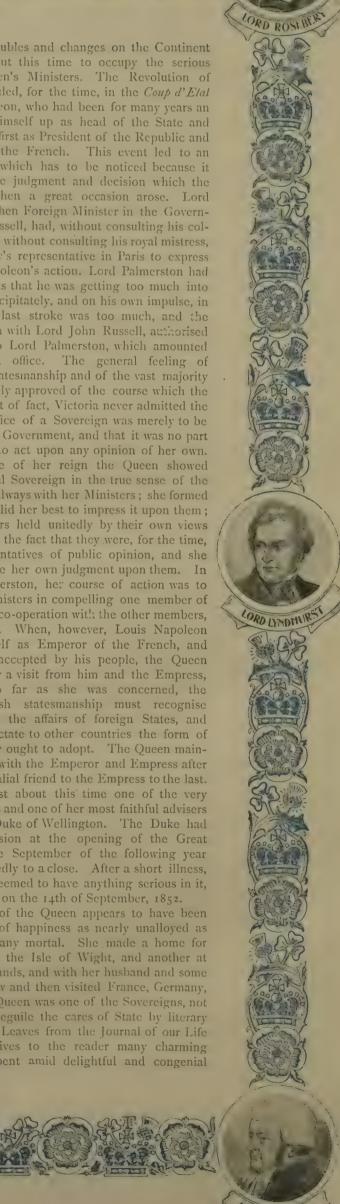
In this brief account of the first great Exhibition must be mentioned that Sir Robert Peel, who was one of its promoters, met his death by an accident while the preparations for the erection of the Crystal Palace were still going on. Peel was on his way to attend a meeting of the committee, when his horse slipped on Constitution Hill, not far from Buckingham Palace, and fell to the ground, and Peel received so many injuries that he died a few days after, on July 2, 1850. By his death England lost one of the most illustrious of the statesmen who adorned and made successful the reign of Queen Victoria.

Meanwhile the life of the Queen went on happily for herself and most beneficially for her people. She gave unwearied encouragement to every project which had for its object the promotion of charitable work, of science, of literature, and of art. Like her husband, she was a devoted and enlightened lover of music and the drama, and her patronage was always readily extended to any promising artist of the theatre, the opera-house, or the concert-hall. Her first public appearance after her marriage was made at Drury Lane Theatre. Her patronage was always wholesome in its influence. She recognised the merit of every new production which had genuine worth, and her people had the advantage of knowing that whatever the Queen patronised must have sterling good in it, and be worthy of public attention and respect. On more than one occasion she expressed openly, and with the signature of her name, her disapproval of certain displays of rope-walking skill, which she considered unsuitable for women, and in one of which, at least, the life of a woman had been the price of such an exhibition. She loved painting and sculpture, and many times gave, by her approval, the early recognition which secured for a deserving artist that place in his profession which might otherwise have been obtained only by the slow and weary work of years.

Some political troubles and changes on the Continent of Europe began about this time to occupy the serious attention of the Queen's Ministers. The Revolution of 1848 in France had ended, for the time, in the Coup d'Etal by which Louis Napoleon, who had been for many years an exile in London, set himself up as head of the State and obtained his election, first as President of the Republic and then as Emperor of the French. This event led to an incident here at home which has to be noticed because it bears testimony to the judgment and decision which the Queen could show when a great occasion arose. Lord Palmerston, who was then Foreign Minister in the Government of Lord John Russell, had, without consulting his colleagues, and, of course, without consulting his royal mistress, instructed her Majesty's representative in Paris to express approval of Louis Napoleon's action. Lord Palmerston had been warned before this that he was getting too much into foreign affairs. This last stroke was too much, and the Queen, on consultation with Lord John Russell, authorised him to write a letter to Lord Palmerston, which amounted to his dismissal from office. The general feeling of enlightened English statesmanship and of the vast majority of the people thoroughly approved of the course which the Queen took. In point of fact, Victoria never admitted the assumption that the office of a Sovereign was merely to be the figure-head of the Government, and that it was no part of her duty to urge or to act upon any opinion of her own. Throughout the whole of her reign the Queen showed herself a Constitutional Sovereign in the true sense of the word. She consulted always with her Ministers; she formed her own opinion, and did her best to impress it upon them; but when the Ministers held unitedly by their own views the Queen recognised the fact that they were, for the time, the accredited representatives of public opinion, and she did not attempt to force her own judgment upon them. In the case of Lord Palmerston, her course of action was to join with her other Ministers in compelling one member of the Cabinet to work in co-operation with the other members, or to resign his office. When, however, Louis Napoleon had established himself as Emperor of the French, and appeared thus to be accepted by his people, the Queen received with cordiality a visit from him and the Empress, and thus affirmed, so far as she was concerned, the principle that English statesmanship must recognise accomplished facts in the affairs of foreign States, and claims no right to dictate to other countries the form of government which they ought to adopt. The Queen maintained her friendship with the Emperor and Empress after their fall, and was a cordial friend to the Empress to the last.

Queen Victoria lost about this time one of the very greatest of her subjects and one of her most faithful advisers by the death of the Duke of Wellington. The Duke had walked in the procession at the opening of the Great Exhibition, but in the September of the following year his life came unexpectedly to a close. After a short illness, which at first hardly seemed to have anything serious in it, he passed quietly away on the 14th of September, 1852.

The domestic life of the Queen appears to have been for many years a life of happiness as nearly unalloyed as can fall to the lot of any mortal. She made a home for herself at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, and another at Balmoral, in the Highlands, and with her husband and some of her children she now and then visited France, Germany, or Switzerland. The Queen was one of the Sovereigns, not a few, who loved to beguile the cares of State by literary work, and her book, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," gives to the reader many charming glimpses of a time spent amid delightful and congenial

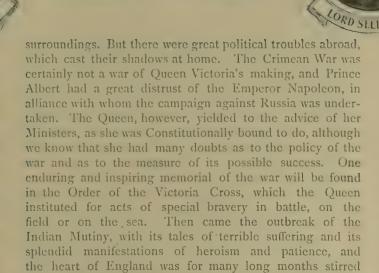


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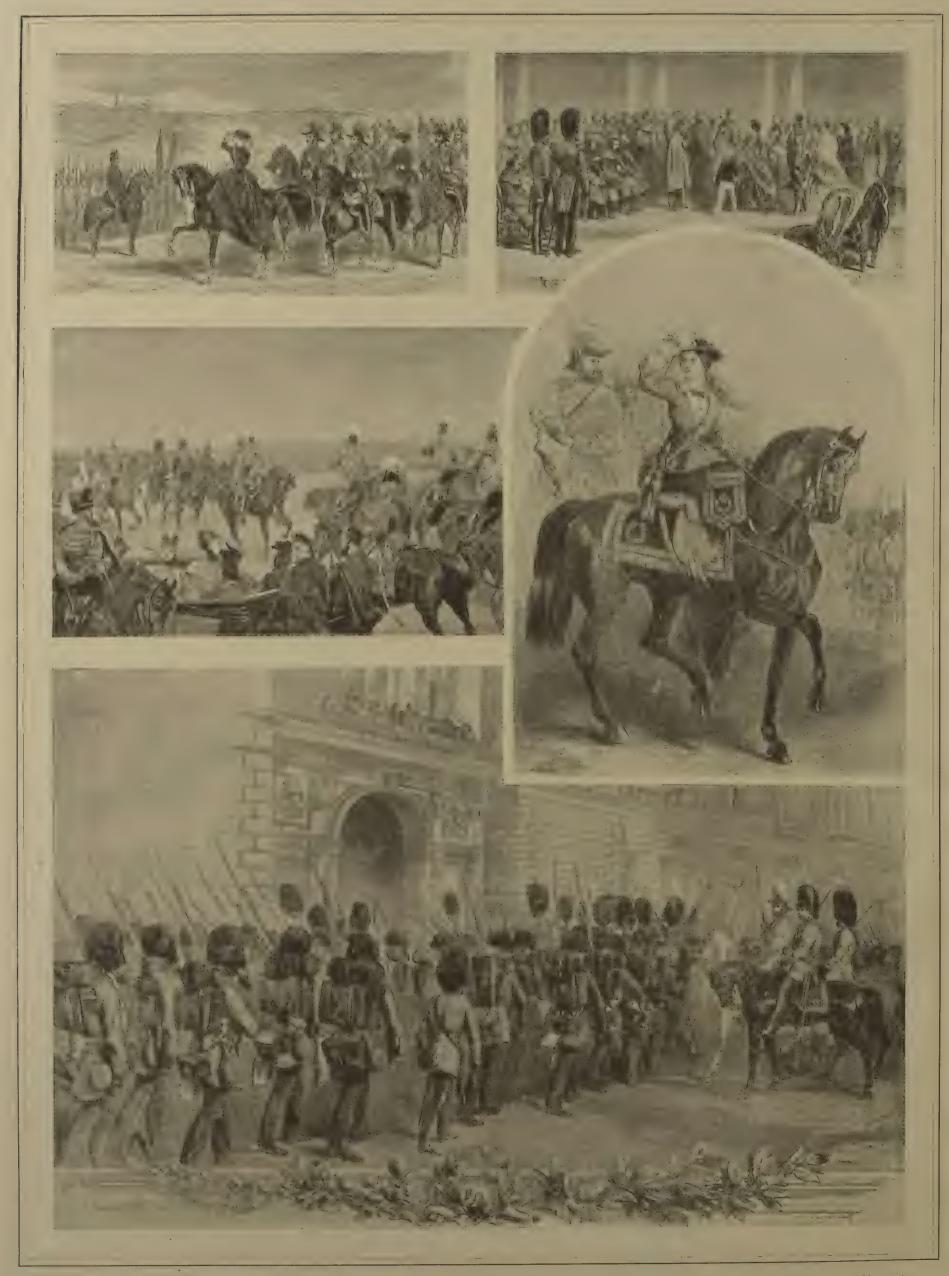
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Queen Victoria and by the devoted, fondly loved husband whom she was so soon to lose.

About midnight on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861, the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's startled many of the inhabitants of London, who then had little thought of what the dismal sound was meant to tell. It meant that the Prince Consort was dead. The Prince had died at Windsor Castle shortly after eleven o'clock that night, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Alice and Helena. His death was the result of a feverish cold, which at first was not regarded as dangerous, but which soon turned into fever and quickly did its wasting work. The death of the Prince created universal regret, not only in these countries but throughout the civilised world. He had done great work for the cause of civilisation during his too-short lifetime. Among the many good things he had done for England was the





QUEEN VICTORIA REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT ALDERSHOT, APRIL 19, 1856.

QUEEN VICTORIA REVIEWING HER TROOPS AT ALDERSHOT, JULY 11, 1894: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LEADING THE MARCH-PAST.

QUEEN VICTORIA REVIEWING HER TROOPS AT ALDERSHOT, JULY 11, 1894: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LEADING THE MARCH-PAST.

QUEEN VICTORIA, IN MILITARY COSTUME, VISICING ALDERSHOT CAMP, APRIL 19, 1856.

QUEEN VICTORIA CHEERED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE BY HER GUARDS RETURNED FROM THE CRIMEA, JULY 9, 1856.



QUEEN VICTORIA DECORATING OFFICERS ENGAGED IN AFGHAN AND ZULU WARS, AT WINDSOR CASTLE, DECEMBER 8, 1879.



QUEEN VICTORIA AT NETLEY HOSPITAL VISITING SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGNS, DECEMBER 3, 1898.



QUEEN VICTORIA DECORATING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION, AT WINDSOR, NOVEMBER 21, 1882.



QUEEN VICTORIA CONFERRING THE VICTORIA CROSS ON HEROES OF DARGAL.
AT NETLEY HOSPITAL, MAY 14, 1898.



she believed that they called for her presence, and seems to have allowed herself rest and recreation only in occasional visits to the South of France, to Germany, or to Italy; and even in these visits did not sever, for the moment, her connection with the business of the State. She soon found a loving and a capable companion and representative in the person of her daughter-in-law, Princess Alexandra, who had become the wife of the Prince of Wales on March 10, 1863, and is now the Queen-Consort of King Edward VII. No royal marriage could have been more auspicious than this which gave to the Prince of Wales a wife whose beauty and grace of person, whose charm of manner, and whose intense devotion to every undertaking for the welfare of humanity, have made her universally popular among the high and the low, the rich and the poor, of these realms. Queen

by science in its days have already been mentioned, and when we speak of literature it is not too much to say that the age of Dickens and Thackeray, of Tennyson and Browning will be remembered with the age of Queen Elizabeth and the age of Queen Anne. There were great religious movements, which have made an abiding mark on history, and legislative measures of the highest importance were passed to promote the principle of religious equality. It was a reign of great reforms, political and fiscal, and a reign made memorable by its succession of exploring enterprises.

The Queen kept at her work almost to the very last. She had outlived nearly all her Prime Ministers—Peel, Russell, Palmerston, Derby, Disraeli, and Gladstone. Of her own motion and of the inspiration merely of her own feelings, she paid a visit to Ireland less than a year ago.



QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST DRIVE; OSBORNE, JANUARY 15, 1901.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

Her Majesty was accompanied by the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Victoria was tried by some severe troubles, both domestic and public, during her later years. She lost by death the Princess Alice, her daughter, and, since the death of the Prince Consort, her closest companion; and her son the Duke of Albany; and also, more lately, her son the Duke of Edinburgh, who had not long succeeded to the title of Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg. There were wars in China, Egypt, and Abyssinia; Ashanti and Zulu wars, and others.

In 1887 the Queen's Golden Jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, was celebrated with magnificent display and with rapturous manifestations of popular homage; and her Diamond Jubilee, as it was called, had its celebration with equal, or, if possible, increased fervour and loyalty ten years after.

The great reign was drawing to a close. It may truly be called a great reign in every sense. The wonders accomplished

On more than one occasion lately she showed herself in public to her people in London, and was received with such a welcome and such enthusiastic homage as brought tears into her eyes, and must, indeed, have brought tears into the eyes of many who saw that meeting between the Sovereign and her people and realised its full significance. For many months her heart had been deeply grieved by the losses and sufferings which war and disease had inflicted on her soldiers in South Africa.

There is not much more to say. On the 19th of January the London newspapers contained some alarming reports about the state of the Queen's health, and an the 22nd of the month the reign of Queen Victoria was over. The crowning mercy of which Tennyson had spoken in his poem addressed to the Queen some years before, had come, and God's love had set her by her husband's side again.



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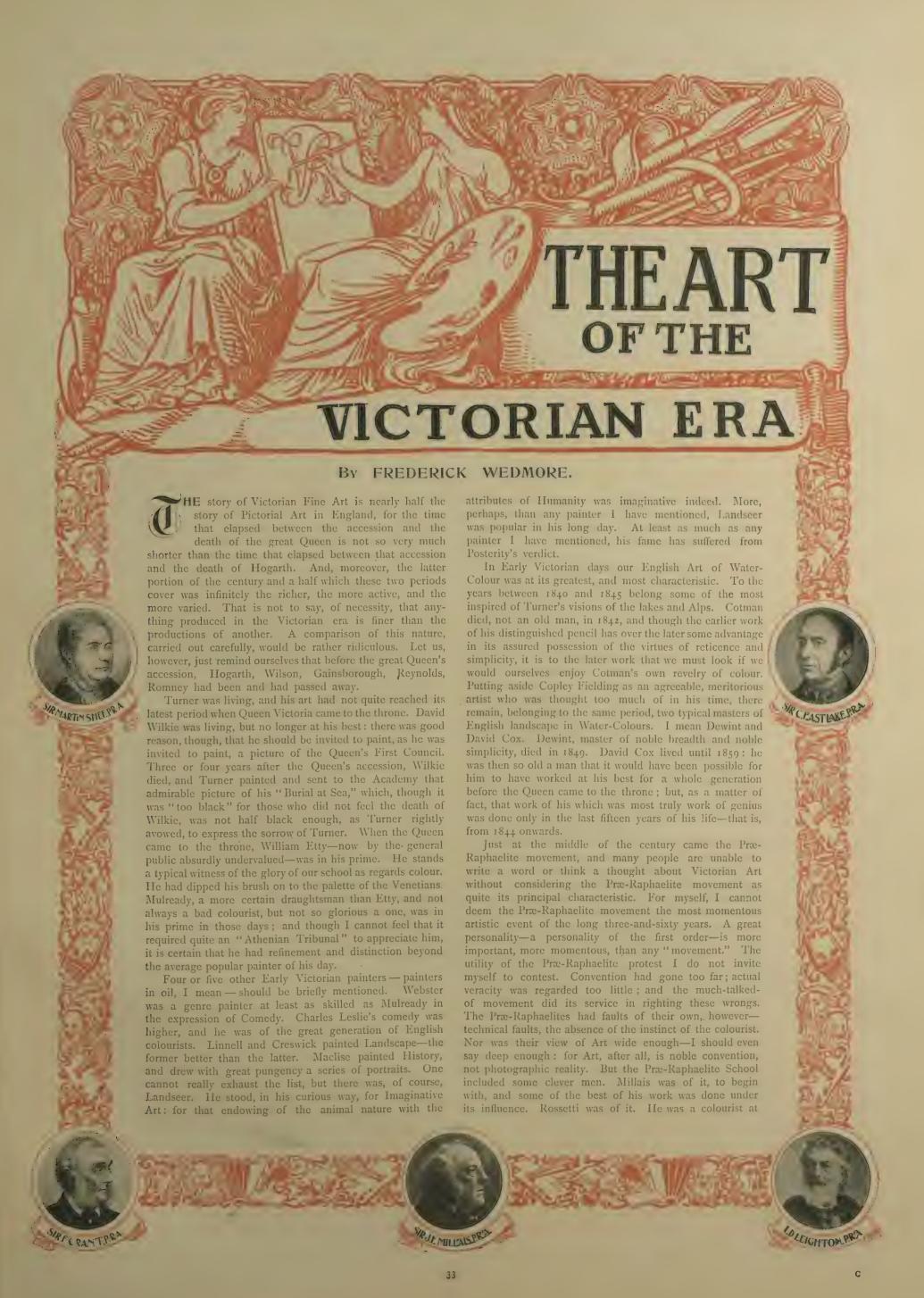
LEIGHTON, P.R.A
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THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.—W. Q. ORCHARDSON, R.A. By Permission of the Autotype Company.



BLOSSOMS.
ALBERT MOORE. By Permission of the Autotype Company.



THOMAS CARLYLE .- J. McNEILL WHISTLER. By Permission of the Autotype Company.



THE VIGIL.—J. PETTIE, R.A.

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PORTSMOUTH.—COPLEY FIELDING. By Permission of the Art Union.



ON THE DUTCH COAST.—CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A. By Permission of the Autotype Company.



A SCANTY MEAL .- J. F. HERRING.



ROSA TRIPLEX .- D. G. ROSSETTI. By Permission of the Autotype Company.





THE PLAY-SCENE FROM "HAMLET."—D. MACLISE, R.A.

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AT THE SHRINE OF VENUS.—SIR L. ALMA-TADEMA, R.A.

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THE LAST IN AT SCHOOL.—W. MULREADY. R.A.

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THE RENT DAY,—SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.

By Permission of Graves and Co.



SCOTLAND FOR EVER.—LADY BUTLER.

By Permission of Hildesheimer and Co.



CLAUDE DUVAL.—W. P. FRITH, R.A.

By Permission of the Art Union.



THE POOR, THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—T. FAED, R.A.

By Permission of Graves and Co.

DANL MACLIS



times, and always a romantic painter; but the technique of his poetry is far more perfect than the technique of his brush. Madox Brown, with his naïve quaintness, had an imaginative grip of life. And Holman Hunt, an industrious genius, yet fortunately with us, has done some work that displeases and some work that will last.

There I leave the Præ-Raphaelites. For scarcely a dozen years had they practised their conscientious craftsmanship before there arose new influences, or one new influence, rather—an influence dominating, an artistic personality fascinating and compelling; for the mark of Mr. Whistler is still great on the Art of our time. Contemporary with him, unaffected by him, there have been many admirable painters—Leighton, for instance, Frederick Walker, and George Mason, who gave a classic dignity to country life; Albert Moore; and

contemporary scenes were not interesting. I purposely avoid, for the most part, mention of men now living, or, for various qualities, I should name Orchardson and Poynter, Gregory and Waterhouse, and many more. But Whistler one must dwell upon, for Whistler more than anybody else has given distinction and refinement to the painting of contemporary life. Although not a dramatic painter, not a literary painter, not a painter occupied with story, he has needed nothing but the sights of his own generation—the scenes that lay about him every day in Chelsea, Rotherhithe, Amsterdam, Venice, Paris. And another reason why I insist on Mr. Whistler, is, that in so far as the modern revival of original Etching is attributable to any one man of genius, it is attributable to Whistler. In part, too, it is, of course, also attributable to the work of Seymour Haden and the criticism of



THE ACADEMY BANQUET: SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A., PROPOSING THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

the veteran Mr. Hook, sturdy as English character, healthy as English air. And a contemporary of Whistler's, too, through all his life, was Burne-Jones—himself an elegant Præ-Raphaelite of the second generation; inheriting much, yet adding much to that which he had received. His was intense melancholy, and suavity of beauty. The presence of the one condones the presence of the other.

When we speak of the Whistlerian influence, we must think, too, of the influence of the French Impressionists and of Carolus Duran. For nearly everything in the New English Art Club—one of the most living of English art institutions of the day—these three are between them responsible. They are responsible for something in the art of Sargent, and for something in that of J. J. Shannon. The later Victorian Painting, for much of what it has that is most interesting, owes them nearly all. Mr. Whistler, among his many services, broke down for ever the notion that contemporary dress was not to be painted, and that

Hamerton, and to the practice in France of that great genius of original engraving, Charles Méryon; that delicate and dainty etcher, Jules Jacquemart.

The later years, then, of the reign of Victoria see Painting return contentedly to the representation of Modern Life, and witness some revival of that noble and engaging art of Etching, which between our day and the day of Rembrandt had had no great time. Alas! the later years of the reign of Victoria have seen, along with the revival of this art, what is almost the extinction of another. Line Engraving, which in the beginning of Victoria's time was practised perfectly by William Miller and John Pye—to name two only, out of many—now, at the end of that epoch, in many ways, even for Art, so glorious, scarcely exists at all. "Had I but time!" like Hamlet, I could speak of compensations, perhaps—the rise of our modern school of Sculpture would certainly be the chief of them. But I have not time. It is the end of my page.

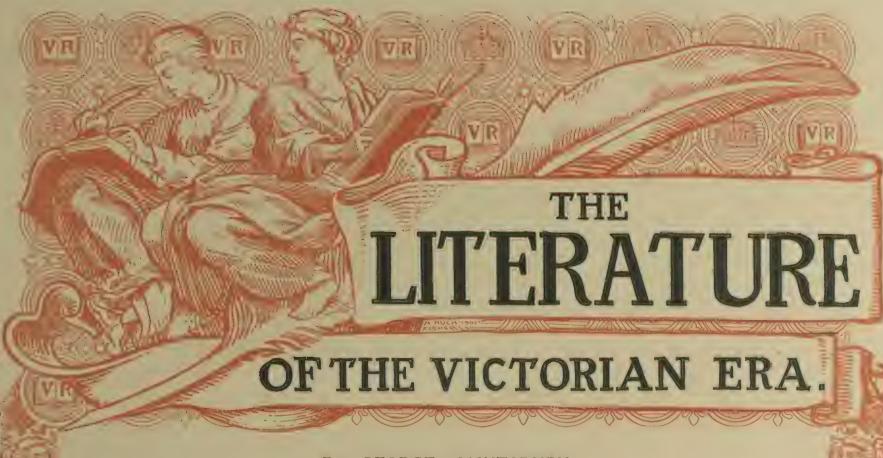


PR.JOHN GILBER





SIR CHAS. BARR



By GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

HAT no reign in English history can present a parallel to Victorian literature, as a logically separate chapter in the general story of English Literature, is not a whim, or an effect of interested prejudice, but a solid and easily demonstrable fact. There are only three other reigns which possess the necessary quality of duration. Of these the reign of Henry III. came

too early; that of Elizabeth (the most natural pair), if it was even greater in actual accomplishment, saw more than twenty years pass before that accomplishment could have been evident to the keenest judgment, and left it to be finished in the next age. More, perhaps, may be said, from this point of view, in favour of the reign of George III. than has usually been allowed; but this reign suffers in the same way from the two facts that, again, a long time passed before the symptoms of new literary development, which here appeared at the very beginning, resulted in a great and general literary harvest, and that the crop was not fully gathered in when the reign closed.

In all these respects Victorian literature escapes

demurrer. The Devil's Advocate may, if he pleases, insinuate something about decadence; but even he cannot accuse the wonderful blend which we call English of having been, in the year 1837, too newly and rawly composed to be able to give perfect literary results. No period of doubt and transition elapses before the distinct tendencies of the period assert themselves. No interval or gap of any importance occurs later. And though here, of course, one must "prepare to receive cavalry"—to be indignantly expostulated with or scornfully pooh-poohed by certain critics—it would be difficult to find, at any other juncture in the whole story, so definite a cessation of one stage of development—such a pause—such an absence of an

certainly new and momentous departures, as that which had been evident for a few years before the close of the nineteenth century and the death of Queen Victoria, and which has certainly had no time, as even the most impatient may admit, to change into something else at the beginning of the twentieth and the accession of King Edward.

In order that such a separation of phase may come

about, two things are necessary. There must be, unfortunately, a more or less complete clearance of the old; and there must be, fortunately, a more or less plentiful provision of the new. And these two things are wont to happen at such times in a manner which is equally unintelligible on a mere haphazard, and on a strictly "scientific," theory of literary history. They certainly happened in a most remarkable fashion in the precincts of the accession of Queen Victoria. Of the clearance, as far as the older and greater division of literature goes, we have one of the most striking of poetical memorials. Barely eighteen months before her Majesty came to the throne, Wordsworth had written that very last of his great

poems, in which, with a massive and echoing simplicity too seldom reached by him in the earlier days when he had set his heart thereon, he chronicled the deaths of Scott, Coleridge, Lamb, Crabbe, Mrs. Hemans, and Hogg. He himself survived; but his work was, and but for a few things had long been, done. Southey was in the same position, and drawing to a nearer and a more melancholy end. The lesser talents of Moore and of Leigh Hunt were to endure longer; and the not lesser but eccentric and remote genius of Landor, longer still; but the best versework of all three was far behind, and Landor was of no age, if he was hardly for all time.

In prose, the death of Scott had, by removing the



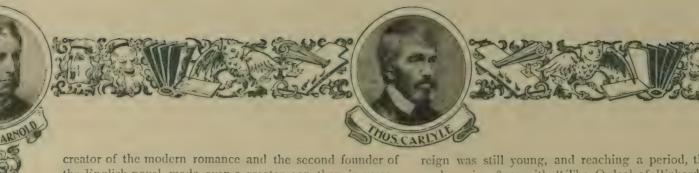
POETS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.







CHAS. DICKENS



the English novel, made even a greater gap than in verse; while in like manner Southey, not a great poet save very rarely, was taking with him almost the final secret, and certainly the most invariably perfect expression, of the great classical type of Georgian prose, free from the formality of Johnson and Burke, but not affected as yet, except in quite familiar writing, with the looseness of one kind of Victorian style, the gorgeous trappings of another, or the quaint devices of a third. Here Landor, again surviving, was again apart; and the eccentric, latedeveloped, spasmodic performances of De Quincey and Wilson, though they certainly set not a few patterns to the later prose just glanced at, were in themselves passing or past their prime. Hazlitt, preceding Coleridge and Lamb by a little, had helped to make an end of a great period of English criticism.

It has been fancifully said that the chapters of books

begin with parade, and headings, and mottoes; the chapters of life imperceptibly. There is some truth here, doubtless, as there always is where there is fancy; and it is, as a rule, only in looking back that the beginning is seen clearly marked. But in our present case, at least, there is no doubt about it in the retrospect. The two great poets of the Victorian age, Tennyson and Browning, had indeed made their almost simultaneous first appearances some years before; but Tennyson had taken warning by his first reception, and had retired "into the ivory tower" to prepare and polish, for ten whole years, the marvellous volumes of 1842; and Browning's first really characteristic book, "Paracelsus," had appeared in the same year with Wordsworth's "Lament for the Makers" - a Placebo to

balance its Dirige. The "Pickwick Papers" were actually appearing at the time of the Accession; and Thackeray moved from Paris to London, and began his real work in the same year. In that year, too, the slowly maturing and long fermenting genius of Carlyle, clear of the "Everlasting No." well refined on the lees in the solitudes of Craigenputtock, declared itself unmistakably to the world in "The French Revolution." With these five, English literature could already look calmly down on that of any country at the time, and not too fearfully up to most periods in the past. But, as we all know, they were not left to keep the bridge alone. In another six years Mr. Ruskin, when little more than a boy, began the work by which, partly following the more uncertain steps of De Quincey and others, he was to revolutionise English prose style and to exert a mighty influence upon English thought; while the more deliberate and less exuberant quality of Matthew Arnold, his contemporary, showed itself first after six more. Just in midcentury, beginning with "Jane Eyre" in 1847, when the reign was still young, and reaching a period, though not a close, in 1859, with "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," when it was not middle - aged, came that remarkable new stage of the novel under the Brontës, Charles Reade, Kingsley, Trollope, George Eliot, and Mr. Meredith. The time about the second date mentioned is famous for the appearance of epoch-making books, some of them, such as "The Defence of Guenevere" and the "Rubaiyat" of Omar-FitzGerald, pure literature; some, such as "The Origin of Species," the expression of important changes of opinion.

It would be impossible, in the scanty space here allowed, to describe with any fullness the later and, to all but the very youngest, familiar developments of more recent years. In these the voice that had cried almost in the wilderness with "The Defence of Guenevere," raised and strengthened itself in "Jason," "The Earthly Paradise," and their fellows, being joined in chorus successively by

the authors of "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Poems and Ballads," of "The Blessed Damozel" and "The House of Life," of "Goblin Market," of "The Epic of Woman," with others too many to mention, not all of whom are even yet silent. In a special department of verse, rarely cultivated with complete success, the delicate and peculiar art of Praed (who himself just, and but just, saw the day of Queen Victoria) was taken up by Mr. Locker, and passed by him to hands which still guard it safely and practise it aright. The novel has constantly broadened, if it has not deepened, its streams; and of late years these streams have been turned by Mr. Stevenson and others into the old channel of romance proper, wherein long may they run! History, after profiting by the immense

A FROUDL

popularity of Macaulay early in the reign, followed him perhaps too much in voluminous expatiations at first, while it seems more recently to have resigned its place in literature for one in mere document-grubbing. But it has provided at least one master-writer of English in Mr. Froude, as combative science did in Mr. Huxley, and not always combative theology in Cardinal Newman.

This last great name shall bring us back to one feature of the period which counted to it for literary happiness. For many years, almost for the whole, it was enabled to dwell in the shadow of its greatest. Thackeray, indeed, died prematurely; Dickens and Macaulay before they were old. But Newman, Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin, Carlyle, Arnold, and Froude saw the greater part of the reign pass before them. "To pass youth with friends" was a famous definition of happiness; happier still are those who, as we of the Victorian age have done, can pass, not youth only, but much of life, in the living presence of the friends and masters of their souls.



CHARLES DICKENS'S LAST READING AT ST JAMES'S HALL, MARCH 15, 1870.





## BY DEAN FARRAR.

T is, of course, impossible in one very brief paper to give anything like an exhaustive, or even a complete, sketch of so vast a subject as the religious movements of a century which, being one of immense progress and intellectual activity, has seen changes of the most far-reaching character, the ultimate issues of which cannot be fully estimated until much of the new century has run its course.

It is admitted that during the eighteenth century the Church in England generally had sunk into a condition of dullness and deadness which can only be paralleled by periods before the Reformation, when the whole people were under a priestly dominance, which had quenched all the energy of personal religion. Pluralities, neglect, worldliness, contentment in unprogressiveness, inertia, were prominent in all classes of the clergy, and not least among the Bishops. The services of the Church were neglected; the fabrics fell into disrepair; there was no stir or life in religious thought or effort; and as a consequence, vice and greed and self-indulgence were sapping the life of the masses of the nation alike among the rich and among the poor. There were, of course, in that as in every age, some good Bishops and some thoughtful and holy clergymen, but they were few in number, like the gleaning of the grapes when the vintage is done. Even from sources so incidental as the pictures of Hogarth and the poems of Churchill and Cowper some estimate may be formed of the need for a general awakenment. That awakenment began towards the close of the eighteenth century in the Evangelical movement, which was mainly due to the intense sincerity and unceasing activity of Wesley, and the burning sermons of the hated and persecuted Whitfield. From the very first that movement, continued by "the Clapham sect," bore rich fruit in the founding of great societies like the Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society, and in the revival of deep religious life in thousands of individual hearts. Of that movement it has been said by our most eminent living theologian that by it "Theology was brought from the schools into the Market Place. Men learned to turn to God, not as an abstraction, but as a living and speaking Lord. The Gospel was vindicated by personal experience. It kindled in unnumbered s a fresh sense of responsibility, and an ardent love of souls. It disciplined hosts of saintly men and women. It gave voice to confession, prayer, praise, thanksgiving, passionate hymns. It did something to purify social habits and to awaken the national conscience."

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But it is the fatal danger of religious and other movements, when they have exhausted their early energy and impulse, to become stereotyped in formulæ, and to lose the large meanings of Christianity under the sway of party organisations. Few of the Evangelicals were learned, and hence they ultimately accepted the guidance of narrow and bigoted newspapers, infected with all the glaring and odious faults of unfairness and self-interested religionism, to which such "organs" seem to be specially liable. From having been too "individualistic and subjective," the Evangelical party became too much devoted to narrov. aims, and lost the lustre of its early saintliness. This onesidedness helped to stimulate into existence the rival party created by the Oxford Movement, originated by Newman, Keble, Pusey, Hurrell Froude, Isaac Williams, and others. This movement had its work to do in reviving the truth that there is an objective as well as a subjective side of Christianity. The high authority whom I have already quoted says that "they gave dignity to Public Worship, and definiteness to teaching on the Sacraments and the Ministry. They laid stress on authority and discipline. They based the power of the Church on Apostolical Succession." But the germs of the degeneracy and inefficacy of the movement lay in it from the first. "In doctrine they were deeply influenced by Mediæval, if not by Roman, forms of thought; and though at first they laid little stress on elaborate ritual, the study and careful reproduction of Mediæval churches necessarily led to a desire to restore the forms of service for which they were designed. Animated by the spirit of Western tradition, they set themselves to combat under the name of 'Liberalism' the spirit of a new age, and I cannot recall that they ever showed active sympathy with efforts for social reform." Some of the leaders of the Oxford Movement were learned and saintly men, but when "the Puseyites," as they were called, became an influential party in the Church, and still more when they degenerated into "Ritualists," chiefly anxious about the "Five Points," and (in extreme cases) noted for the revival of obsolete, illegal, and (in some instances) grossly superstitious ceremonies, they abnegated all possibility of leading the religious thought, or stimulating the nobler aspirations, of an age of ever-widening knowledge, and progress.

It is quite certain that neither to the Evangelical nor to the High Church party can the future of religion in England belong. They may continue to have adherents for a certain number of years, but the religion of the future





ENTHRONEMENT OF DR. TEMPLE AS ARCHBISHOP IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, JANUARY 8, 1897.



THE INSTALLATION OF DR. BENSON AS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, MARCH 22, 1883.



THE INVESTITURE OF ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN WITH THE PALLIUM AT THE BROMPTON ORATORY, AUGUST 16, 1892.



PEERS SPIRITUAL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN 1894.

The portraits, reading from the left, are those of the Bishops of St. Asaph, Ripon, Chichester, Oxford, Newcastle, St. David's, Southwell, Salisbury, Exeter, Lincoln, Chester. Manchester, London, Ely, Durham, Wakefield, Winchester, Bangor, Gloucester, Llandaff, Hereford, Bath, St. Albans, Liverpool. The Archbishop of Canterbury is seated at the end of the front lench, and the Archbishop of York occupies the immediate foreground on the right.

OHN KEBLE

CARDINI MENMAN





can never be a religion of parties or factions, and can never remain content with stereotyped shibboleths, or petty functions, or scholastic elaborations of theology, or exploded superstitions. Among the millions of our population there may always be a certain number who, from sheer ignorance or from accidental circumstances, or from peculiar idiosyncrasies, may keep up the name of such parties; but as regards the genuine progress of mankind and of religious thought they are practically dead. They produce no mighty prophets, no leading and inspiring saints among their leaders. Any good work they were destined to do is done; any forgotten truths which they helped to revive belong to the common inheritance of all Christians alike. Nor is there any other party. We sometimes hear of a Broad Church party, but it never existed. There are many who resolutely hold aloof from the narrowness of those bodies who range themselves under party leadership, but they have never desired to separate themselves by sectarianism from the great body of that Universal Church

of Christ which is "the blessed company of all faithful people."

Meanwhile the work of God in the world is carried on by the few to whom, in all parties alike, He hath given special gifts, and who have used those gifts for the good of their fellow-men. Among preachers-to speak only of the dead - we may mention the names of such Evangelicals as Canons Melville and Dale, and Hugh Stowell and Archbishop Sumner; among various sections of High Churchmen such men as Bishop Wilberforce, Newman, Manning, Pusey, and Canon Liddon; among those who belonged to neither party, such men as F.W. Robertson and F. D. Maurice; and Deans Stanley, Alford, and Plumptre, and Archbishops Magee, Thomson, and

Tait, and Bishops Lightfoot, Ryle, Cotton, and many more. At the same time great changes are imminent for all who are not stereotyped in party obstinacy and all who do not refuse to be open-minded enough to learn and to think. Physical science, historical criticism, the education of the multitude, and the widening of the intellectual horizon are factors with which the future will have to deal, and which can only be dealt with by men of unbiassed minds and large and loving hearts.

1. It is, for instance, impossible for thinking men to remain content with the narrow and persecuting rigidity of scholastic and theological phrases. To take one salient example: While we all believe from our hearts in the redeeming work of Christ, many of the forms in which that truth has been hitherto represented—even by recent preachers—are radically un-Scriptural. The old way, for instance, of speaking as if God the Father were all wrath and justice, and God the Son all love and mercy, was nothing more nor less than ignorant blasphemy, founded on

mistranslated passages and on "the ever-widening spiral ergo from the narrow aperture of single texts." We have now a clearer conception of the truth that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself."

2. Again, all thoughtful men have now abandoned the old, cruel, ghastly conception of "everlasting torments" and "Hell fire." A truer and wiser criticism has proved that there is a radical difference between the meanings of "endless" and "eternal," and that the metaphor of "Gehenna" may not be pushed into monstrous exaggerations. We believe and know that sin separates us from God, and that as long as sin remains in the heart, cherished and unrepented of, we are wholly unfit to be admitted into the Presence of God; but it would be now impossible to circulate the revolting pictures of human beings wreathed with serpents and tortured in red flames which were once supposed to act as a stimulant to holiness.

3. One more force which must be reckoned with in the religious systems of the future is "the Higher

Criticism." The word "higher" is not a selflaudatory term, but merely means the criticism which does not stop short at phenomena which lie on the surface. That "every Scripture written by inspiration of God is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," is held by us all; but this in no way weakens the duty of discovering what is so written. That the Hexateuch is a highly composite series of documents, that much of it was written in the days of Jeremiah and Ezekiel. and that the Priestly Code, with its insistence of ritual and multiplied ordinances, did not acquire its present form till the Exile, is

form till the Exile, is certain. It is also certain that the element of Haggadoth, or allegoric fictions, as a form for conveying truth, must be recognised alike in the earlier books of the Bible, and in such later books as Daniel and Jonah. To speak of "every chapter, every verse, every word—what say I?—every letter (!) of the Bible as inspired," as was done by the late Dean Burgon, is, in the light of modern criticism, utterly untenable. The light which has enabled us to judge more wisely and more truly of the Bible is light from Heaven, and cannot lead us astray. If we shut it out we shall know less, not more, of the truth which God has revealed to every soul of man.

The future of the Church of England in the new century must depend on the extent to which her ministers show themselves capable of study and open-mindedness; and on the candour which does not try to rear insuperable barriers in the path of progressive truth; and on the manliness which scorns the petty spite of party calumnies; and on the capacity to distinguish between essential truths and effeminate nullities; and on the strenuous determination to press forward every movement which adds to the enlightenment and the amelioration of all mankind.



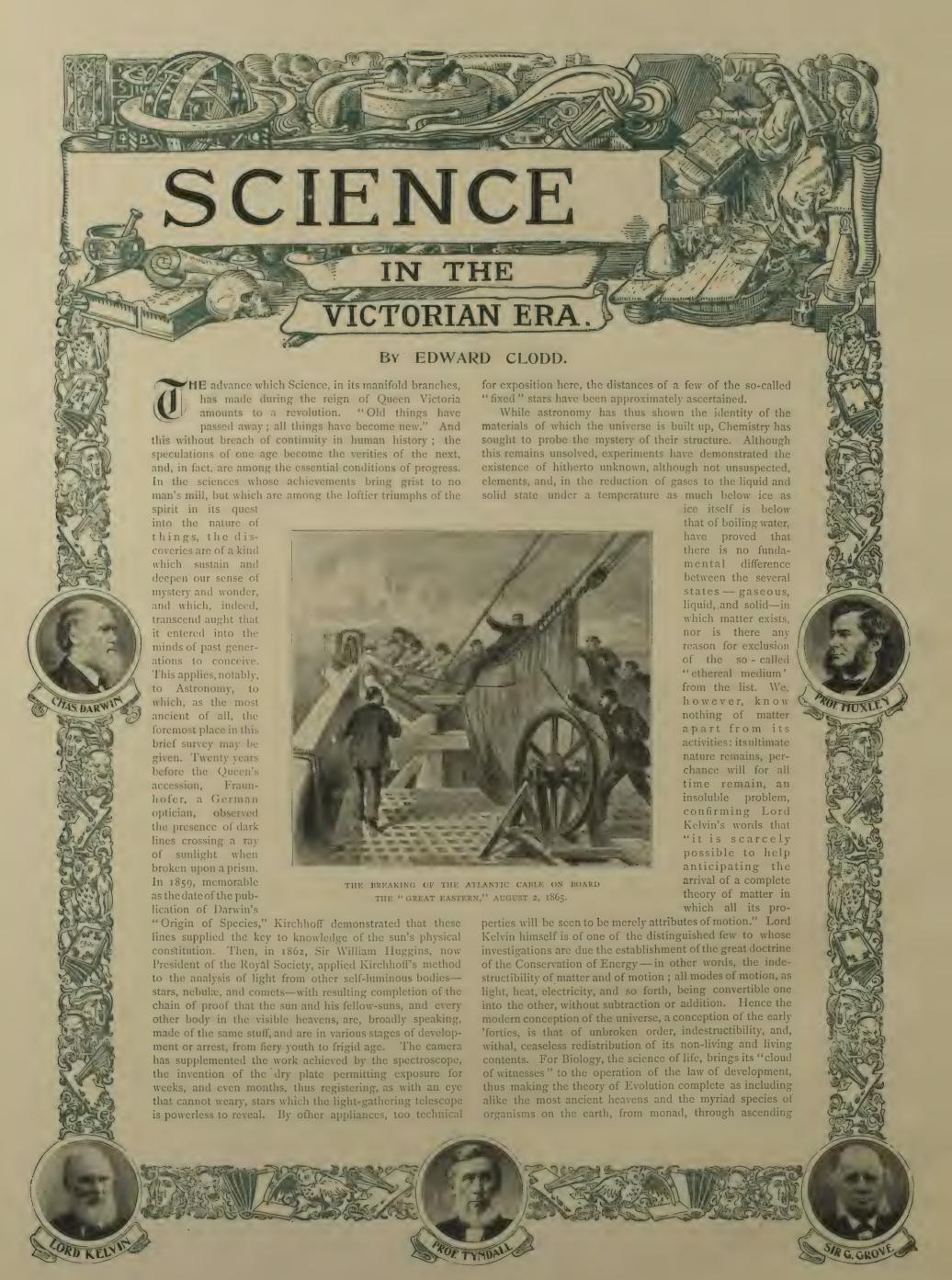
DR. TEMPLE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
PREACHING AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD IN ST. PAUL'S
AFTER QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEATH, JANUARY 27, 1901.

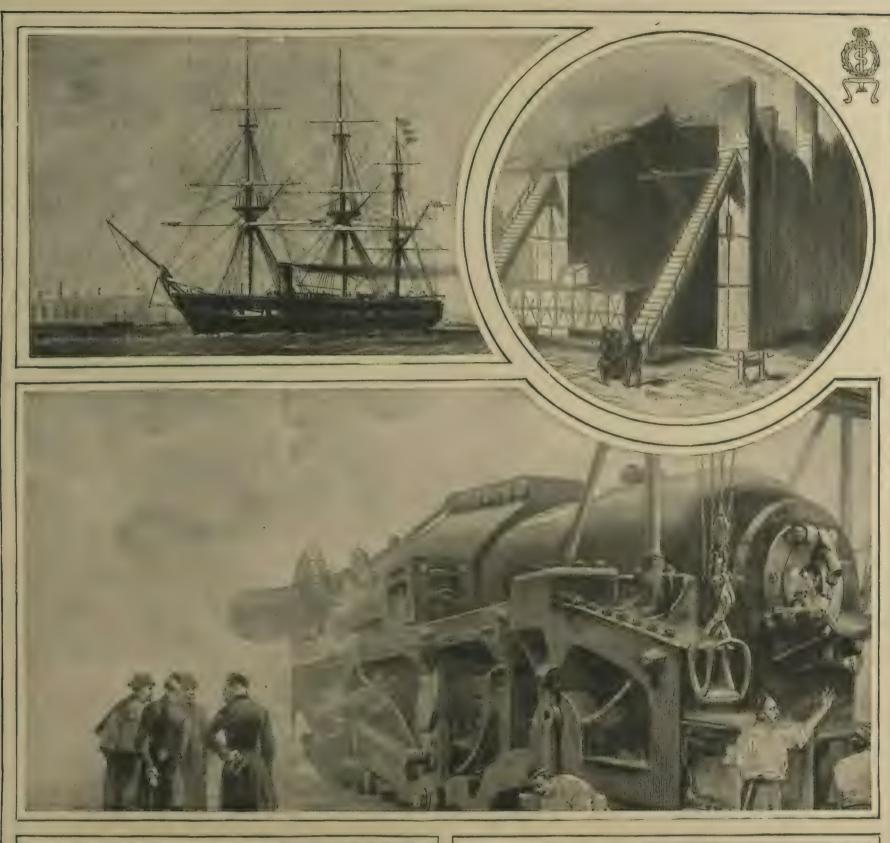


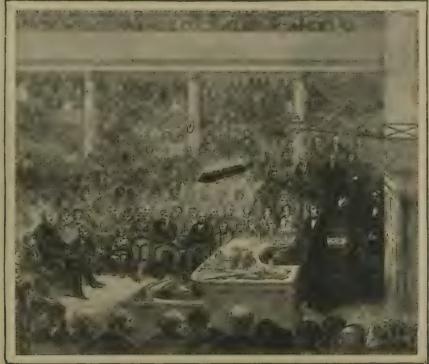
PEAN MILMAN

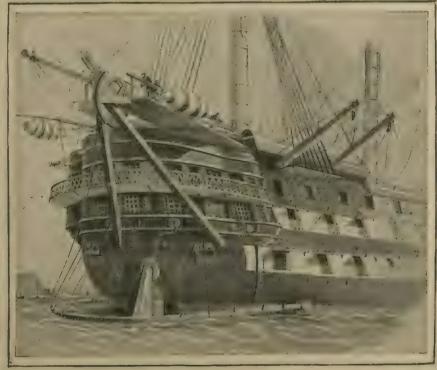












H.M.S. "Challenger," Commissioned for her Four Years' Cruise on Deep-Sea Exploration, 1872. The Great Telescope Constructed by Lord Rosse, 1828-45.

FIRING THE 111-TON GUN, WITH 1800-LB. PROJECTILE AND 960 LB. OF GUNPOWDER, AT WOOLWICH, JUNE 1887.

PROFESSOR FARADAY LECTURING AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION BEFORE THE PRINCE CONSORT

AND THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1856.

THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE, 1857: H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON" FITTED WITH THE MACHINE FOR PASSING THE COIL OVERBOARD.

MY BESSET



scales, to man. That word "Evolution" is the key-note of the pæan of science in the long reign now ended. In the latter years of the eighteenth, and in the first fifty years of the nineteenth century, there had been no lack of speculation as to the meaning of the superficial likenesses between living things. But the theory of their separate or special creation held the field in the absence of any satisfactory explanation. When, however, certain identities of type among some fossil forms as, e.g., those of birds and reptiles, were unearthed from the deep rocks, there was no longer any doubt as to the "descent with modification" of one from the other; and when examination of living plants and animals was extended from their external features to their internal structure, there was revealed the identity of the cells of which they are built up, and of the life-stuff, known as protoplasm, of which those cells are composed. Hence men's minds were prepared for a theory of the common

magnificent highways which are still the admiration of mankind. No marked developments in steam-engines took place until after 1837, in which year Wheatstone and Cooke patented the electric telegraph; it is since then that steam and its mightier rival have conquered tine and space, cut broader the path to knowledge of and among peoples, made easy the distribution of both ideas and products, minimised dangers of famine, and spread comforts among myriads. Chemistry, on its practical side, has been the handmaid of agriculture, making many a desert "to rejoice and blossom as the rose," adding to the beauty of the world in varieties of flowers and fruits and, as with magician's touch, releasing the imprisoned perfumes and colours from fossil vegetation. Inquiry into the physical and chemical processes of living things, which knowledge of their structure quickened, has revolutionised physiological science, with incalculable gain to man and the lower



EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.

The portraits in the back row, reading from left to right, are: Sir J. Fayrer, W. Hickman, John Lowe, Sir W. Broadbent, Lord Lister, Sir H. Acland, Sir D. Duckworth, W. S. Playfair, Sir F. Laking, G. Wilks, G. Lawson, Sir Edwin Saunders; and in the front row, reading in a similar manner, Sir G. Johnson, Sir R. Quain, Sir J. Erichsen, Sir J. Paget, Sir J. Reid, Sir W. Jenner, Sir E. Sieveking, W. Manley, and Sir A. Garrod.

origin of all that lives or that has lived: a theory the honour of formulating which lies equally with Darwin and Wallace. A flood of light was thrown upon relations hitherto puzzling or obscure; in the masterly hands of Herbert Spencer the doctrine of Evolution was woven into a symmetrical whole; while Huxley, rightly contending that the facts of organic development and of palæontology were sufficing proofs of the truth of the doctrine, brought home its application to man himself with a wealth of evidence which, much challenged in 1860, is now accepted by every unprejudiced mind.

Although "man doth not live by bread alone," he doth not live without it, and it remains to indicate in what manifold ways science has become the indispensable minister of material needs. First and foremost, in extending and quickening communication throughout the world. Until steam-power was applied to locomotion both on sea and land, there had been no advance in the rate of travel since the days when the Romans made the

animals. The causes of the majority of diseases, ignorance of which led to spurious and harmful remedies, have been reached; epidemics, once regarded as the scourge of Providence, and therefore placidly accepted, have become things of the past; anæsthetics have banished the dread of the surgeon's knife; antiseptics have removed the perils of putrefaction. The enormous improvements in the propelling apparatus of the locomotive and the liner; and also in labour-saving machinery; the noble triumphs of engineering that span the Thames and the Forth; the increase in destructive power of land and sea artillery; in these, and a hundred other examples too familiar to need recital, are the witnesses that in mechanical appliances the years of the late Queen's reign have been productive of more advance than was the whole period between the third century before Christ, when Archimedes discovered the principle of the lever, and the summer of 1837, wher, in Wheatstone's hands, the magnetic needle drew the ideas of men into a current that nothing can arrest.

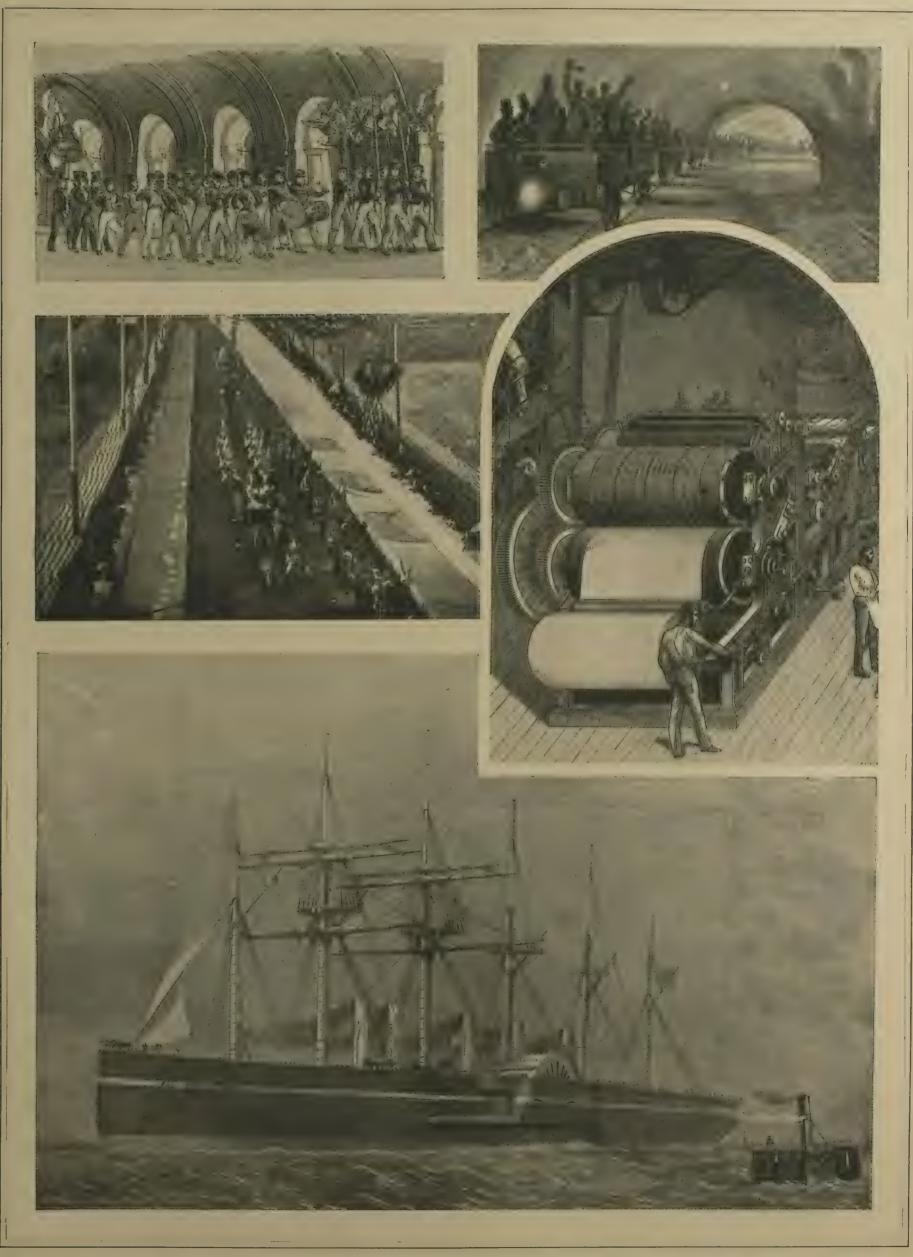


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C.FO. STEPHENSO



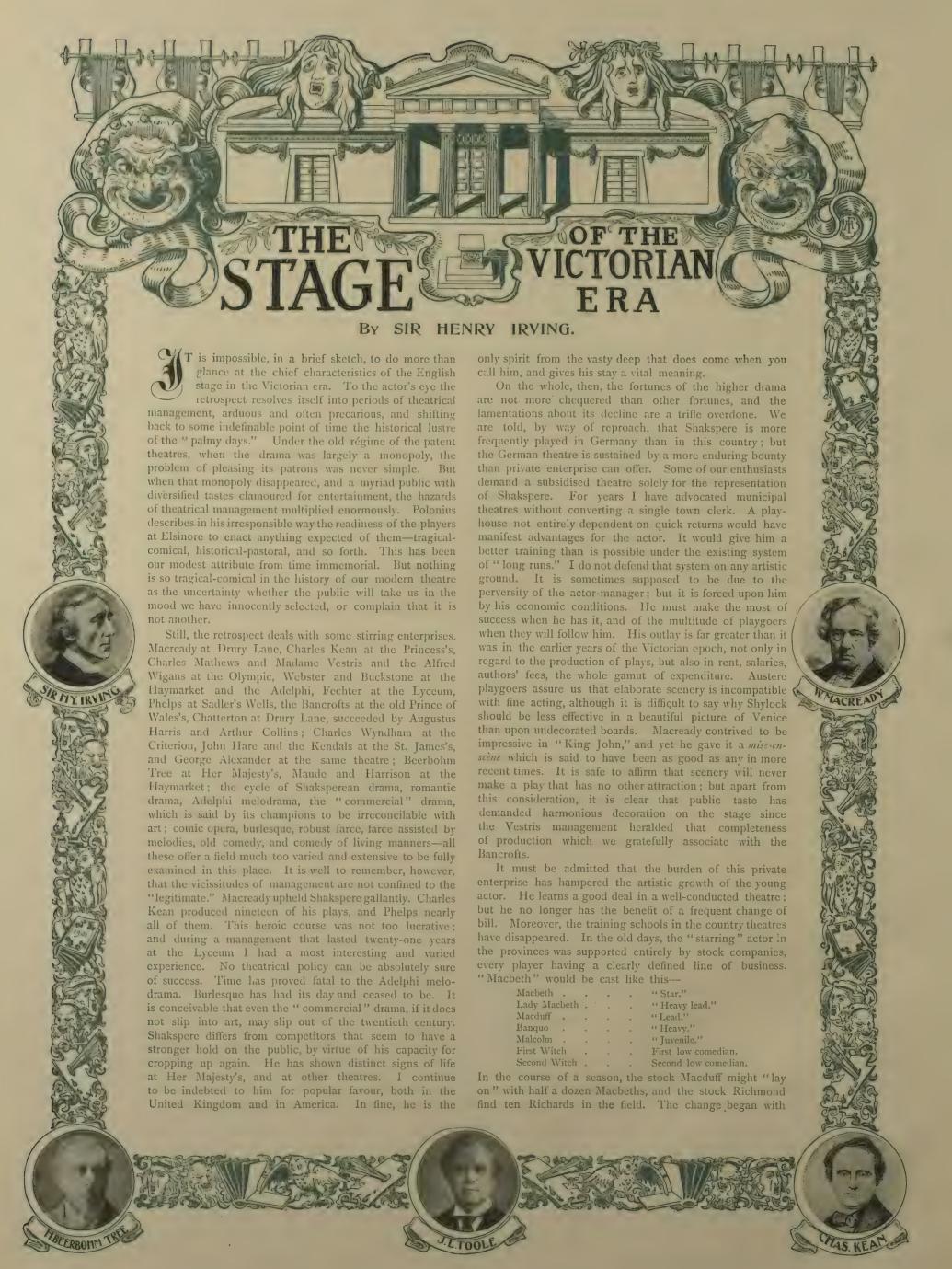
THE THAMES TUNNEL, 1843: THE OPENING CEREMONY ON MARCH 25.

BLACKWALL TUNNEL, 1897: THE PRINCE OF WALES PASSING OUT OF THE TUNNEL AFTER THE OPENING CEREMONY, MAY 22.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, 1862: THE FIRST TRAIN PASSING PORTLAND ROAD STATION, AUGUST 31.

THE PRINTING OF ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS: THE INGRAM ROTARY MACHINE,

PATENTED BY SIR WILLIAM INGRAM, 1877.





W. MACREADY AS CARDINAL WOLSEY.



J. L. TOOLE AS CALEB PLUMMER IN "DOT."



S. PHELPS AS FALSTAFF, 1848.



CHARLES WYNDHAM AS DAVID GARRICK.

LEADING ACTORS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.

MASWYNDIA

SQUIREBANCEO

FORBES ROBERTSO



J.B.BUCKSTOPAL

Charles Kean, who went "starring" with two or three players in his train, but relied on the stock scenery. Now the country theatres are destitute of actors and scenery alike, and the touring companies carry their cloud-capp'd towers about the kingdom. The pantomime is not an imported attraction; but it borrows the talent of the music-hall, which was unknown in the heyday of the stock companies. Unknown, too, were the syndicates which now reign over the country theatres in place of the old actors, who often kept a playhouse in a theatrical family, Crummles-like, for more than a generation.

Some of these changes may be of dubious value, but it cannot be denied that the general status of the actor has been greatly improved. Philosophers who exhaust their lives in strenuous endeavour to keep every class in its proper place complain that the actor is the spoilt darling

Actors' Benevolent Fund, afford proofs of sound management; and by means of the Actors' Association it has striven with marked success to repress notorious abuses.

A good deal of prejudice has still to be combated. It is mainly the prejudice of people who judge the stage without any dramatic instinct, as a colour-blind man might judge a picture, or of people who condemn the stage because it does not maintain a uniform standard of what they believe to be art and decorum. They think that a worm of self-reproach ought to be always gnawing the actor's vitals, as it gnawed the vitals of Macready, who was a martyr to the unhappy belief that his vocation did an inexpiable wrong to his personal dignity. There is also the prejudice which regards the stage as the subtlest enemy of morals because it so often shows us people in the drama doing what they ought not to do. We cannot dispense



HENRY IRVING AND ELLEN TERRY IN TENNYSON'S "BECKET" AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

of his time. There is a reaction, no doubt, against the social disesteem from which he suffered for a considerable part of the nineteenth century, although it should be remembered that the attitude of society was somewhat different in the days of Garrick, who drew no little of his strength from the sympathy of contemporary culture. To-day we find the stage recruited by a constant influx from the educated classes. The player's livelihood is precarious, though not more precarious, perhaps, than that of a barrister; and to talent and popularity it offers an income that may set Cabinet Ministers sighing. But the social point is that it is no longer sought clandestinely, but often with a flourish of trumpets. It is admitted that an actor may achieve an excellent position, and display the solid qualities on which the British character is built. Moreover, the theatrical profession has shown a capacity for the practical organisation of its corporate interests. Its charities, such as the

with human nature in the newspaper; but some moralists. would like to banish it from the theatre. Both comedy and tragedy spring from the contrast between actual life and the social code. In that contrast lies the function of the dramatist. He and his interpreters on the stage are the abstracts and brief chronicles of their time. He claims no more freedom than the novelist, and he does not get half as much; but he has the compensation of stating his case far more vividly to eye and mind than it can be stated in books. Hence his influence is more fiercely debated than any other; and if Shakspere had been a Victorian instead of an Elizabethan dramatist, his attempt to take a frank outlook on life would have been severely criticised. Fortunately for us, he is a classic. The stage still serves the humble purpose of holding the mirror up to nature; and as it is no more likely to be disestablished than the Equator, I think we may look cheerfully forward to its future.



MRS. KEELEY





TELEN FAUCIT

## NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.



THE CRIMEAN WAR. 1854-56

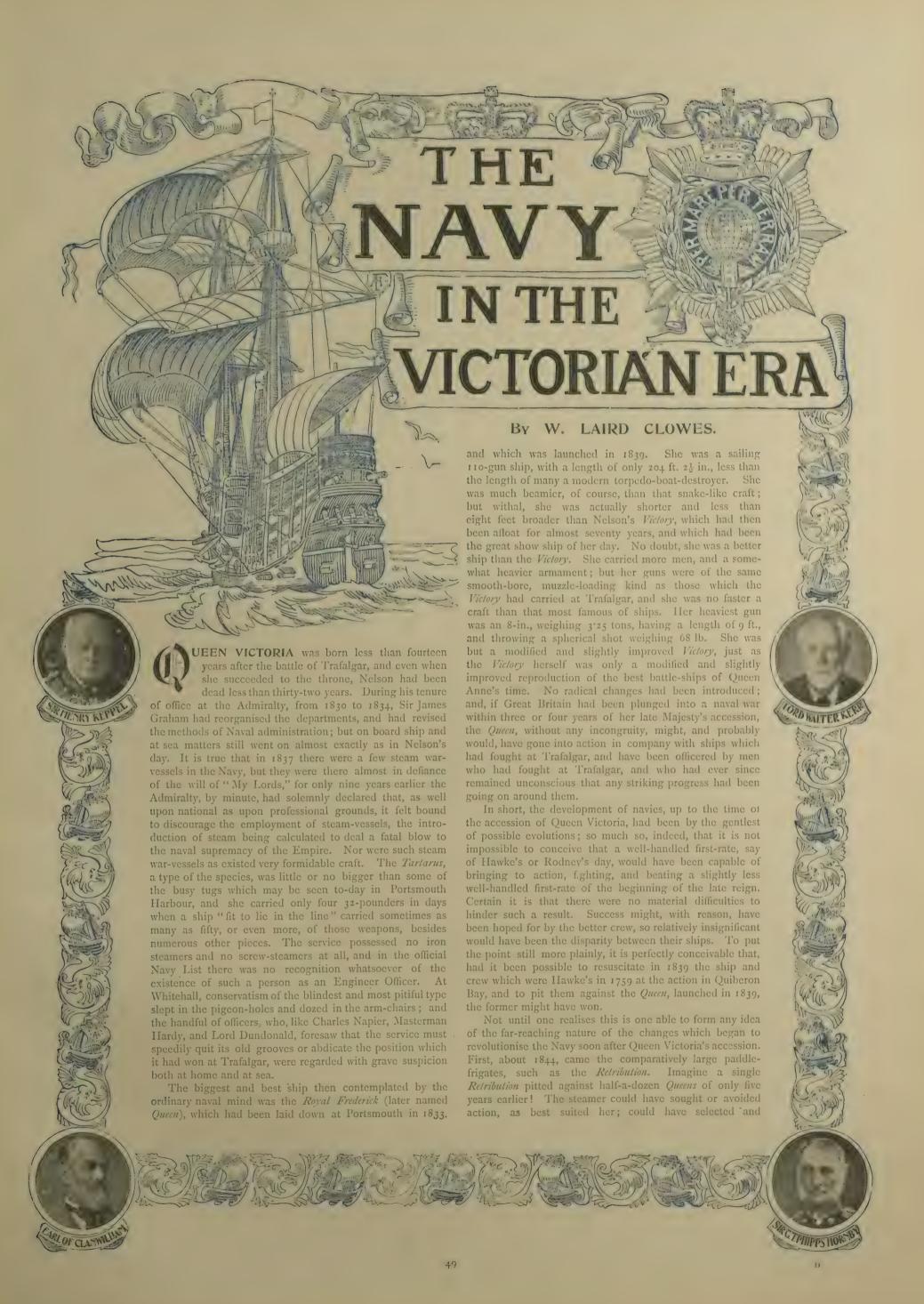
THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG BY THE BALTIC FLEET.
FROM THE PAINTING BY H C SEPPINGS WRIGHT



THE REBELLION OF ARABI PASHA IN EGYPT, 1882.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA BY THE BRITISH FLEET.

FROM THE PAINTING BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT.





The Zulu war, 1879: Men of H.m.s. "shah" inside the laager at gingihlovo.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR, 1899-1901: THE BLUEJACKETS SAVING A GUN.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN, 1883-1885: GALLANT RECAPTURE OF THE GUNS BY THE BLUEJACKETS AT THE BATTLE OF TAMANIEB, MARCH 13, 1884.



THE TROUBLE IN CHINA, 1900-1901: THE BLUEJACKETS ON THEIR WAY TO TIENTSIN.



THE INSURRECTION UNDER ARABI PASHA, 1882: THE BLUEJACKETS CLEARING THE STREETS OF ALEXANDRIA.



THE NILE EXPEDITION, 1884-1885: THE NAVAL BRIGADE UNDER LORD CHARLES BERESFORD RESCUING SIR CHARLES WILSON, FEBRUARY 1885.

Drawn by Allan Stewart from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News."



preserved the distance which best suited her; and, with her somewhat heavier guns—8-in. of 5.6 tons—might easily have vanquished her opponents one after another. Next came the big screw-frigates, such as the Impérieuse of 1850. One of them would have made short work of half-a-dozen Retributions of only six years before. The paddles of the Retribution class rendered the type very vulnerable to any powerful craft that could get, and keep, within the most favourable fighting - distance of it; while the motive machinery of the screw-frigate was far less easily injured, seeing that much of it was below the water-line. Two years later, in 1852, came the Agamemnon, the first ship-of-the-line built (not adapted) for the screw. The Agamemnon, with her eighty guns, and with equal speed and manœuvring power, would have been too much for the Impérieuse, with her fifty-one guns; and, similarly, the 121-gun Victoria,

progress, though already so immense, was then only in its infancy. The finest ship of 1859 was destined, within three or four years, to become as completely obsolete and useless for fighting purposes as the best ship of Queen Elizabeth's Navy.

In December 1860, at Blackwall, the Warrior was launched. She was 120 ft. longer, and of 50 per cent. greater tonnage, than the beautiful Victoria, that was only a year her senior. Afloat, she was almost as attractive an object as the finest of her predecessors, for she was heavily masted and had a large sail area; yet she was a very different craft from any that the British Navy had previously seen. Besides being built of iron, she was armoured over 200 ft. of her length with iron 4.5 in. thick; and in addition to smooth-bore, muzzle-loading guns, not very different from those which had been mounted in earlier vessels, she carried



THE CRIMEAN WAR: THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA BY THE BRITISH FLEET, APRIL 21, 1854.

which was launched in 1859, and which was probably the most formidable screw wooden line-of-battle ship ever built, would have been much more than even a well-handled Agamemnon dared tackle with a reasonable prospect of

In 1859 her late Majesty had occupied the throne for only one third of her long reign; yet, as has been shown, the changes had already been radical; for in that period of two-and-twenty years the sailing war-ship, which for the previous three or four centuries had been dominant, had been deposed, and rendered absolutely useless. Moreover, in those years, iron had begun to take the place of wood as the material for ships' hulls; and, in addition, iron armour had begun to be applied, not, it is true, to regular sea-going war-vessels, but to a few floating batteries. Even, therefore, had the reign ended in 1859, it would have been remarkable on account of the revolutionary character of the naval changes which it had witnessed. As a matter of fact,

some rifled breech-loaders. Those particular breech-loaders were afterwards discredited; and presently the main armament of the *Warrior*, and the ironclads which followed her, was composed entirely, or almost entirely, of muzzle-loaders, which, however, were rifled, and so immensely superior to the smooth-bores which had preceded them. Steam and the screw had revolutionised the Navy between 1837 and 1859. Even more completely did iron, armour, and the rifled gun revolutionise it again between 1860 and 1876.

In this second period of great change many things happened. The artillerists tried to get the better of the armour-makers, and the armour-makers did their best to resist the artillerists, until, in 1876, the launch of the *Inflexible* saw both competitors at a temporary standstill. The artillerists put into that ship guns of 16-in. calibre, weighing no less than eighty tons apiece. The armourmakers fortified her sides with plates which, in some places,

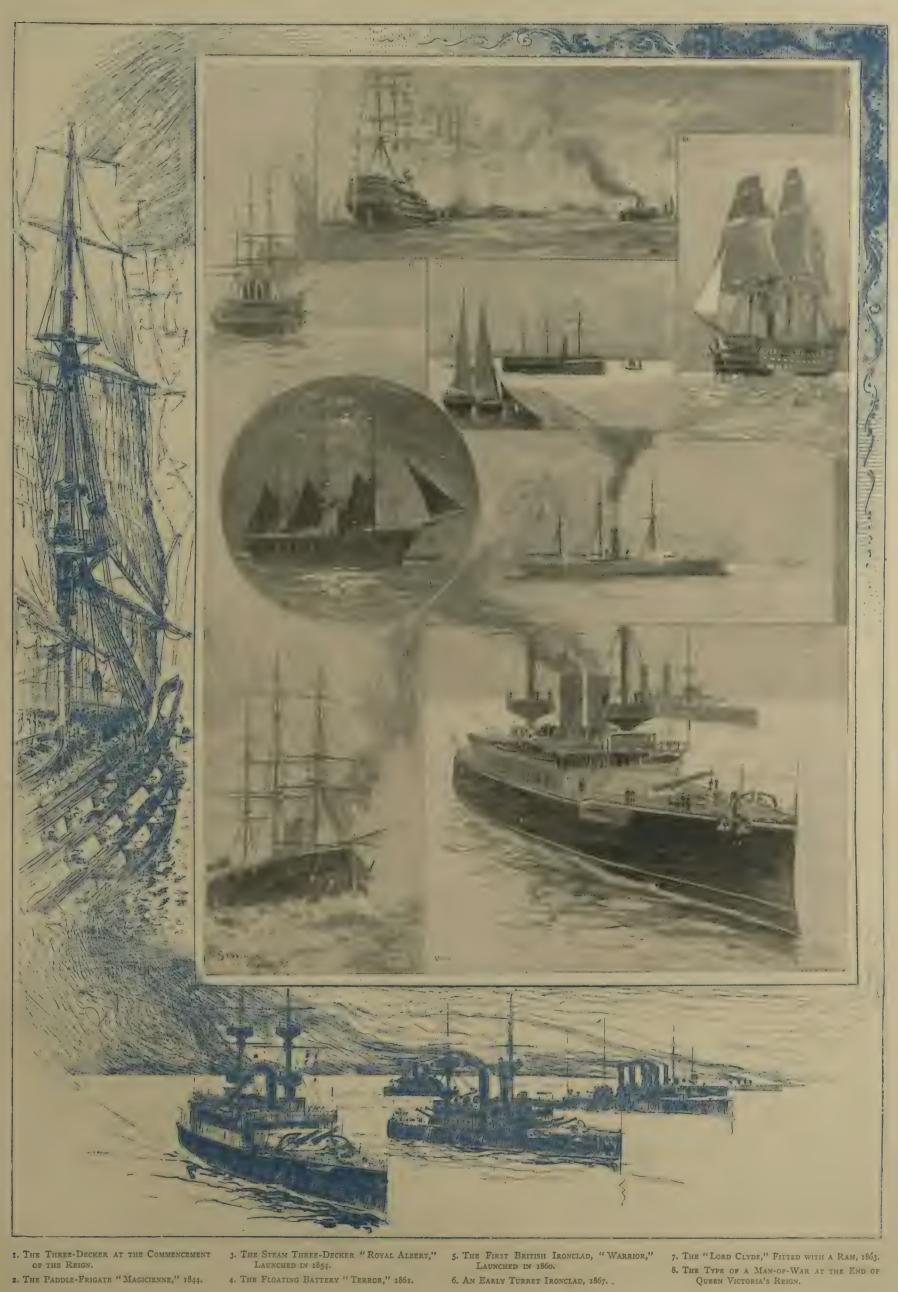




R.FREMAM



THEY ALDRI



15 PALLAS 18



of the contest, for although their best guns could barely penetrate 24 in. of armour, the Inflexible, weighted with such enormous plates on portions of her hull, was perforce built with other portions far less thickly protected, and with the greater part of her hull devoid of any vertical protection at all. This second period witnessed also the introduction of twin instead of single screws; of compound, or steelfaced, instead of iron armour; of horizontal protection, in the shape of armoured decks, in addition to the vertical armour of the first ironclads; and of various other defensive improvements, such, for example, as the turret. It saw, too, the inception of the tendency to dispense entirely with sail-power, and to depend exclusively upon steam, which previously had been looked upon as more or less auxiliary. The Devastation, launched in 1871, was the first of the British sea-going battle-ships which could not hoist sail of any kind, although, for several years afterwards, battle-ships heavily rigged and capable of proceeding under sail alone were still built. Two or three of the best ironclads belonging to the Navy of 1876 would, there is no doubt, have been perfectly capable of disposing not only of the entire British fleet of 1859, but also of every war-ship afloat in 1859. This second revolution, great though it was, had

been effected in the short space of about sixteen or seventeen years.

Once more new factors arose. At its first introduction, in the early 'sixties, the breech-loading gun had proved a failure. After 1876 a better type of breechloader came to the front, and, little by little, began to displace the rifled muzzle - loader. adoption of the breechloader rendered possible increased accuracy and rapidity of fire, and allowed of the use of

longer guns, thereby encouraging the use also of slowerburning powders. The impossibility of covering more than a very small proportion of the side of any ship with armour 24 in. thick, or anything like it, turned the attention of the armour-makers to the production of plates equally resistant, yet much thinner, the ultimate results being the employment, instead of iron or steel - faced plates, of all-steel plates, of all-steel plates treated by the Harvey method, and of plates of nickel-steel, Harveyed. Steel also displaced iron for constructive purposes. The introduction, in the 'seventies, of the automobile torpedo, and then of the torpedo-boat, induced the constructors to avail themselves of numerous improvements which had been made in engines and boilers, and to aim at giving greatly increased speed to their vessels. The last quarter of the nineteenth century may be regarded as a third distinct epoch in the history of naval development in the Victorian era, although, in fact, it was really a succession of epochs; for, in addition to the revolutionary influences of breechloading guns, improved powders, better armour, novel boilers, and more powerful engines, other modifying factors were perpetually springing up. There was the searchlight; there was the substitution of machinery—steam, hydraulic, or electrical — for man-power in many onerous operations, including the loading, training, and elevating of heavy guns; there were the quick-firing guns, the

machine-gun, and, in particular, the Maxim; and there were a hundred more new devices and inventions, which need not be catalogued here. It ought not, perhaps, to be pretended that the best ships of 1900 were quite as much in advance of those of 1876 as those of 1876 had been in advance of those of 1859; yet it may very well be that a *Formidable* and a couple of big cruisers of the *Spartiale* type—vessels of the very end of the long reign—could render an excellent account of the whole British Navy as it existed at the close of the century's third quarter.

It is hardly necessary to say that changes and developments so great have been extremely costly. In the year of her late Majesty's accession, when a first-class battle-ship cost little more than £200,000, the total sum voted by Parliament for the Navy was only £4,930,736. In 1900, when a first-class battle-ship cost a million, and only a small cruiser could be built for £200,000, the total naval expenditure was £27,522,600; but whereas the number of seamen and Royal Marines voted in 1837 was only 34,165, the number in 1900 was 145,532, including the Reserves. In the sixty-three years the business of national defence steadily grew in costliness, not only in consequence of the increase in numbers of ships and men, and of the enhanced size and more expensive construction of ships, but also, and

very largely, in consequence of the greater cost of armaments and ammunition, and of the fact that all modern ships require vast quantities of fuel. The big naval gun of 1837 weighed 3.25 tons, and cost comparatively little more than the price of the iron in the piece, for it was merely a casting upon which no great amount of subsequent work had to be expended. But the big naval gun of 1900, the wire - wound 12 in., weighs fifty tons,

and the simple firing of it once with a full charge is probably a more expensive matter than the out-and-out purchase of the 8-in. gun of 1837. Estimating not only the cost of powder and projectile, but also calculating on wear and tear, a proper percentage of the cost of the gun itself, it was found that the firing of a full charge from the 111-ton breech-loader, the heaviest gun of the reign, took no less a sum than £246 from the pockets of the tax-payers. As for the expenditure on fuel, some of the ships of the Victorian era have been capable of consuming four or five hundred tons of coal a day.

Progress has been almost as marked in the personnel as in the matériel of the Navy. When her late Majesty ascended the throne there was no regular uniform for seamen, and the paymasters, or pursers, and surgeons, like the gunners and boatswains of to-day, were only warrant officers. There was no Britannia, for the training of naval cadets; flogging was a daily experience in the Service; every seaport had green memories of the press-gang: long service was unknown, and ships had to be manned by temporary expedients; medals had never been granted, except to officers of superior rank; and—but it is useless further to attempt to contrast the state of affairs at the end with those at the beginning of the period. Never before was there such continuous and rapid advance. Yet those of us who shall live must expect to witness even more startling progress ere half another sixty-three years pass by.



The war in the soudan, 1883-1885: bluejackets to the front.



TAS CHTTO TIP

" VS CAPTAIN 1869





YS'AJEXANDER. 18



HE British Army has travelled far in the Victorian age. The long interval between the date of the Queen's accession in 1837 and her demise in 1901 is filled with change and movement—the greatest, strangest, and most marked in all our military annals. At one end is the flint musket, carried by a soldier in a stiff stock and tight coatee; at the other, the breechloader and smokeless powder, and the loose uniform of khaki cloth. To look back upon the social and material

conditions of sixtyodd years ago is to revive surprising memories. At that time the soldier enlisted for a quarter of a century; he was liable to be flogged within an inch of his life, to receive a thousand and more lashes for even trifling offences; he was supplied with only one solid meal per day, his dinner; he spent nearly the whole of his service abroad, for it was the astute policy of the Great Duke to hide regiments in far-off dependencies

lest the economists should sweep the Army out of existence. The public common-sense had not yet declared definitely against duelling, and as late as 1845 an officer of the Marines mortally wounded an officer of the 11th Hussars at Gosport. The Queen had reigned some years before much was done to raise the tone of the service or increase the well-being of the soldier. There were no regimental schools, no married quarters in barracks, no military savings banks, no good-conduct badges with extra pay before the late 'forties. The first general issue of medals (if we except Waterloo) was made in 1851, when the handful of survivors of the great Peninsular War were decorated for their exploits; but thenceforth the principle of such rewards for campaigns was established. The most vivid contrast between the

beginning and the end is in regard to the numbers. Since 1837, the strength has been trebled, and this not in comparison with the abnormal figures of to-day, when a great and protracted war has called for tremendous increase, but in regard to the average numbers in ordinary years.

So far as home garrisons were concerned the country was absolutely defenceless in those old days. One of the many war scares that agitated us from time to time occurred in 1847, when the Duke of Wellington bestirred himself to put

the fact before the nation. In that year he said that if 5000 men were called together at any one moment, the effort would leave the Queen's palaces without sentries, and not another man for duty anywhere. In that same year some attempt was made to improve the Army, and especially its artillery, which had lapsed into an almost pitiable condition. Yet seven years later, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, there were not fifty

INDEAN WAR.

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INDEA WAR.

INDEA WAR

Such as it was, the Army was put to some severe trials in the first decade of the Queen's reign. Wars were constantly afoot: small wars that passed almost unnoticed; greater wars characterised by severe losses and at least one terrible calamity. The chief scene of action was the Far East.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR.









GOUNT HARDING











THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA: THE CHARGE UP THE ALMA HEIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1854.

Divine Service in Camp on the Sunday before the Battle of Balaclaya.

The Charge of the Light Brigade, October 25, 1854.

Divine Service in Camp on the Sunday before the Battle of Balaclaya.

Draten by Sir John Gilbert.

The Battle of Inkerman: The Final Effort of the Russians, November 5, 1854.

THE TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL: STORMING THE REDAM, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.





THE END OF THE CRIMEAN WAR: THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE AT CHARING CROSS, APRIL 1856

Drawn by G. Amato from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News."

LORD GOUGH

SIR SAM BROWT

HOPE CRA

POTHICK WILLIA



A quarrel with China ended with the cession of Hong-Kong in 1839, and in that same year we embarked, with no sound reasons, upon our first war with Afghanistan, surmounting immense difficulties only to meet gigantic disaster and achieve no permanent results. Although, in the earlier phases of the war, we gained many successes; although Kandahar and Ghazni fell; although Kabul was occupied, we soon found ourselves committed to a barren country, the passes behind blocked against retreat. Sale's force, sent in relief, was itself shut up in Jellalabad, and when, at length, in the great winter of 1842, the retreat commenced, the whole of the Kabul force was destroyed or made prisoners. Some twenty thousand human beings perished in that overwhelming disaster. The vindication of British prestige happily followed; but we should have been spared much humiliation if we had left Afghanistan alone, a wisdom we have been slow to practise, despite this pregnant warning. Unrest among the Beluchees of Scinde followed, and in the campaign which ended in tremendous odds, which has been called the Sikhs' Waterloo, and in which they lost 14,000 slain, overcame this pertinacious enemy, but not finally. Three years later there were troubles in Mooltan, the British Resident was murdered in Lahore, and a new campaign began, marked by the capture of the fortress of Mooltan after a tedious siege, and the great victory of Chillianwallah. The last conflict, won with awful carnage, ended the desperate struggle.

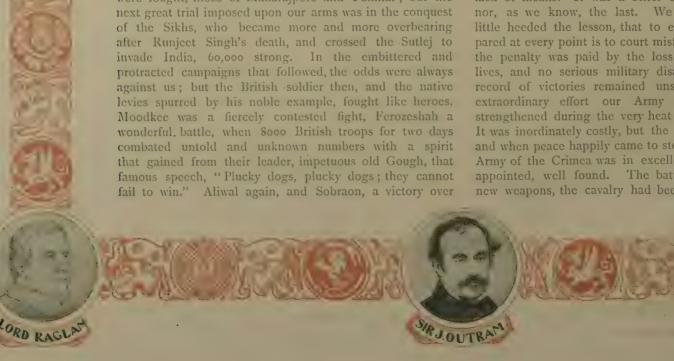
This Indian warfare, so serious and well sustained, sounded but a far-off echo in England, just then beguiled with the false glamour of approaching universal peace. The hopes encouraged by the Great Exhibition of 1851 were rudely destroyed by the Russian War; and now at last, after forty years, the British Army was once more called upon to face a European foe. That it was almost wholly unequal for the great occasion was soon apparent. The fine spirit that had animated our troops heretofore was still unchanged; the physique of the Army that embarked for the East was magnificent; but that Army was no more than a collection



THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-1858: THE STORMING OF THE CASHMIR GATE, DELHI, SEPTEMBER 14, 1857. DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM THE CONTEMPORARY PICTURE IN "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

the annexation of that province the gallant Sir Charles Napier achieved a very notable success. The battle of Meance will always be remembered as one of the most brilliant feats of the British Army, when a small force of 2600 men, and only one British regiment among them, the 22nd — now the Cheshires — defeated 30,000 Beluchees. "Peccavi: I have Scinde," may be recalled as Charles Napier's whimsical report of his victory. Other Indian battles were fought, those of Maharajpore and Punniar; but the next great trial imposed upon our arms was in the conquest of the Sikhs, who became more and more overbearing after Runjeet Singh's death, and crossed the Sutlej to levies spurred by his noble example, fought like heroes. Moodkee was a fiercely contested fight, Ferozeshah a

of splendid units without the cohesion indispensable to successful operations in the field. The men who joined issue in the Crimea showed all the national prowess at the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and before Sebastopol; but strength without science was naught. There was no system, no administration, no subsidiary departments, and the heroic band wasted away under the combined effects of cold, starvation, and the utter lack of means. It was a bitter experience, not the first, nor, as we know, the last. We were taught then, but little heeded the lesson, that to embark upon war unprepared at every point is to court misfortune. In the Crimea the penalty was paid by the loss of innumerable gallant lives, and no serious military disasters supervened. The record of victories remained unsullied, and by dint of extraordinary effort our Army was reconstituted and strengthened during the very heat and turmoil of the fight. It was inordinately costly, but the work was accomplished, and when peace happily came to stop further operations, the Army of the Crimea was in excellent case, numerous, well appointed, well found. The batteries were armed with new weapons, the cavalry had been rehorsed, the infantry





THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-1858: OUTRAM AND HAVELOCK MEETING ROBERTS AFTER THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

Drawn by S. Begg.



THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR, 1897: THE STORMING OF THE DARGAI RIDGE BY THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS, OCTOBER 20.



THE ZULU WAR, 1879: THE FINAL REPULSE OF THE ZULUS AT GINGHILOVO, APRIL 2.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR, 1881: PRESIDENT BRAND MAKING THE DECLARATION OF PEACE AT LAING'S NEK, MARCH 24.



THE AFGHAN WAR, 1879: THE DEATH OF MAJOR WIGRAM BATTYE IN THE BATTLE OF FUITEHABAD, APRIL 2.



the abyssinian expedition, 1868: battle of arogee, on good friday, april 10.



THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION, 1873-74: SIR GARNET WOLSELEV ENTERING KUMASI, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

THE GREAT WARS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

## THE GREAT WARS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.



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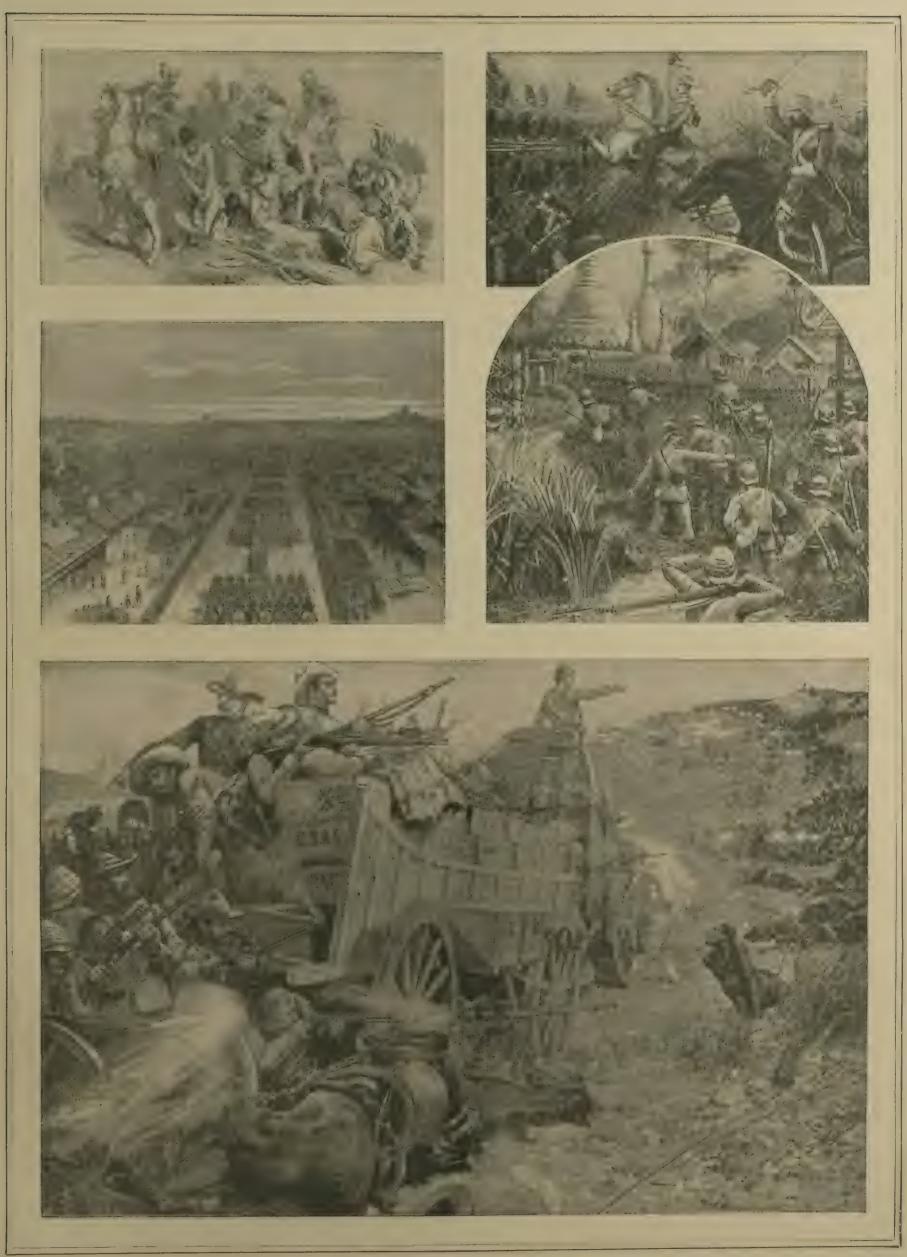


THE CRIMEAN WAR, 1854-1856 The Rally of the Scots Greys after the Charge of the Heavy Brigade to Solveliva FROM the PAINTING TO SOLVE PAINTING THE PAINTING TO SOLVE PAINTING THE PAINTING TO SOLVE PAINTING TO SO



LORD KITCHENER'S CONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN, 1896-93.—Mahmoud, the Khalifa's Chief Lieutenant, taken Captive after the Battle of Atbara.

EROM THE PAINTING BY & CATON WOODVILLE



FIRST SIKH WAR, 1845-1846: GENERAL SALE MORTALLY WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF MOODKI,
DECEMBER 18, 1845.

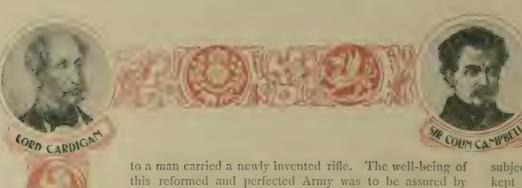
THE PERSIAN WAR, 1856-1857: THE CHARGE OF THE BOMBAY CAVALRY AT THE BATTLE OF KOOSHAB, FEBRUARY 8, 1857.

THE CHINESE WAR, 1860: THE EARL OF ELGIN'S ENTRANCE INTO PEKING, OCTOBER 24.

THE BURMA EXPEDITION, 1887: THE BRITISH ATTACK UPON A BURMESE VILLAGE.

THE MATABELE WAR, 1893: ATTACK ON THE LAAGER OF WAGONS ON THE IMBEMBEZI RIVER, NOVEMBER 1.

SIR MY. MAVELOCK



this reformed and perfected Army was to be assured by well-organised transport-trains, hospitals, and an active, independent commissariat. Our Crimean army, which, at the first landing, compared so unfavourably with the French, was now superior to it in every respect. The Crimean War was epoch-making: it divided the old from the new; all changes, all reforms—if we may use a word still difficult to define or to accept by the results achieveddate from the Crimean days. It must, however, be conceded ungrudgingly that the Army entered then upon a career of progress which has been continuous and in the right direction, even if the goal is yet remote. Conservatism still struggled stoutly; influences that were retrograde often checked the introduction of new methods, but common-sense generally prevailed. As cases in point, may be mentioned the reluctance in accepting the new forms of rifled artillery; there was a moment when the reversion to the muzzle-loading gun from the breechloader was seriously contemplated. Again, although the value of the needle-gun had been triumphantly shown in the Six Weeks' War, we were slow to adopt the Snider; it was the same with the magazine-rifle; and there are hints that not long since much hesitation was shown as to accepting quick-firing ordnance.

Peace at home was scarcely reassured when another terrible war-cloud arose in the Far East. Our possession of India was threatened by the great Sepoy revolt in 1857, and only the imperishable heroism of the small local garrison saved it to the British Crown. The siege and recapture of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, and the recovery of Cawnpore remain as a tribute to the tenacity of our race. India was nobly held until reinforcements arrived and the supreme danger was presently overpast. But the bitter experience saddled the British Army with the burden of supplying more troops for India, and to this day 70,000 men are constantly kept in it. That momentous epoch saw the first substantial addition to the establishment of the Army, not alone to meet the crisis, but to provide for the new requirements. Twenty-four new battalions were raised, and two new cavalry regiments. About the same time, as a result of the transfer of authority from the Company to the Crown, the European army of the former-cavalry, artillery, and infantry—was brought on to the British establishment. It is worthy of note that no further marked increase was made to the Army till quite lately. Despite the unceasing expansion of the Empire, and the duplication of duties involved in the safeguarding of our interests, shift has been made to do the work with much the same army as that of fifty years ago. Now at last we have had a terrible awakening. Our national strength has been tried with the most serious war we have ever waged, one into which we rushed lightly, thinking to finish it with a single army corps. The Army of South Africa grew from 30,000 to 250,000, and in the most marvellous fashion. Future generations will bear witness to the splendid exhibition of martial spirit in the last year of the Victorian era, when a great Army was suddenly improvised to meet an unprecedented crisis. But we may fervently hope that in the future the Regular forces of the Crown will be so constituted as to render such desperate measures unnecessary.

No army since the days of the Romans has been so constantly engaged in war as the British—wars waged under the most varying conditions, and in almost all parts of the world. The pax Britannica is an empty sound: it is for ever broken. Year after year for the last half-century there has been fighting of some sort somewhere. Troubles with nations on our distant frontiers, disturbances within newly acquired territories, the protection and relief of British

subjects caught in the toils of distant potentates, have kept the British Army busy against many far-off foes. Among them have been: War with Burma and annexation; war with Persia and the humbling of that Power; war with China, with the occupation of Peking twice over, assisted by foreign allies; war against the cannibals of New Zealand, now the most peaceable and well-disposed of our fellow - subjects; bloodthirsty and pertinacious war with the savage, soldierlike Kaffirs. The maintenance of authority upon the outskirts of our Indian Empire has led to unceasing warfare. It was calculated that between the years 1849 and 1881 in India alone there were forty - four expeditions against the hill-tribes upon the frontier-small affairs, but often full of difficulty, and costly in men and treasure: such as the campaigns in Sikkim, Umbeyla, Bhootan, the Lushai country, Manipur, the Black Mountains, and Chitral. The Tirah Campaign, or that waged upon the North-West Frontier in 1896-97, was the most serious of all: the country was rugged, the enemy almost indomitable; success was only slowly and painfully achieved. When the venturesome spirit of missionaries and travellers raised the ire of King Theodore of Abyssinia, the British Army was led "over the mountains of Rasselas" to Magdala, in the very heart of the country. Undying hostility, culminating in outrage and massacre, brought well-deserved punishment upon another savage King, Koffee of Coomasie. The march was now through lethal swamps under a tropical sun, and the lesson has had to be repeated twice since: once when the downfall of Prempeh was secured, and again in the campaign of Sir James Willcocks last year. These may be called small wars. Not so the later invasion of Afghanistan in 1878, a campaign crowned with success in its earlier phases; the good soon lost by the treachery of our implacable foes. The murder of Cavagnari at Kabul entailed a second punitive campaign, in which Roberts consolidated his reputation as a skilful commander. Success hung sometimes in the balance, and only a resolute front saved the situation at Sherpur; while a grave disaster occurred at another part of the field, when General Burrow's force on the Helmund was massacred almost to a man. To relieve Kandahar, which was now beleaguered, Roberts made his famous crosscountry march from Kabul to Kandahar. Another serious war was on hand about this time, and our Army was pitted against the warlike Zulus, formed into that perfect manslaying machine that Cetewayo thought invincible. This war added another sad disaster to those already recorded, and the massacre of Isandlhwana sent a painful shock through the whole Empire. There was some compensation, however, in the heroic defence of a small outpost at Rorke's Drift, when a mere handful of British soldiers successfully defied an overwhelming host.

As the years drew on, Egypt provided a new battleground, and long occupied our arms. In the campaign against Arabi, a fine army, organised on the latest principles, had almost a walk-over, although Tel-el-Kebir was won against formidable entrenchments, well armed and, for a time, well held. A stiffer opposition was met in the Dervish power, and the expedition so tardily despatched for the rescue of Gordon missed its main object. It was a race against time, and time won, despite the skilful leadership of Lord Wolseley, the foremost soldier of that day. Gordon was murdered just as the advance party approached Khartoum. The same stubborn fanatics proved a dangerous foe on the Suakim side, and for nearly ten years Mahdi and Khalifa ruled in blood, a standing menace to the lower country of Egypt. At length the strenuous and well-sustained endeavours of Kitchener and his gallant men achieved the overthrow of the Dervishes, a victory



JOHN MICHOLSOT





POONALD STEHAS



THE INSURRECTION UNDER ARABI PASHA, 1882: BATTLE OF THE-FE-KIBER, SEPTEMBER 13.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN, 1883-1885: BATTLE OF FL TEB, FFERUARY 29, 1884.

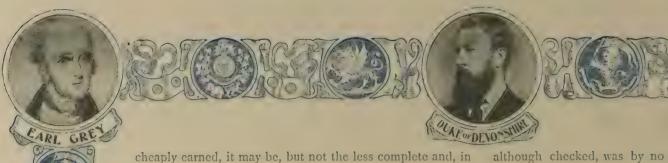


THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN, 1896-1898: THE CHARGE OF THE 215T LANCERS AT THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

THE GREAT WARS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN: EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

SCOUNT CARDWE

"AROUIS OF RIPO"



cheaply carned, it may be, but not the less complete and, in its way, meritorious. More doughty foemen were soon to be encountered. One explanation of the many disappointments and misadventures of the protracted and exasperating war in South Africa has been that the Boers are the first white enemy we have fought since the Crimean days-an enemy, moreover, backed by the newest and best appliances for modern war. They must be credited, too, with almost instinctive military genius, and they have gained the admiration of the whole world by their tenacious courage. Many things have fought on their side: their difficult country, which they knew by heart; its extent; the lack of adequate means possessed by our Generals; and, it may be admitted, the occasional shortcomings of those who have controlled the war. It was a war undertaken with but scant appreciation of its scope and difficulty. Its insufficient

although checked, was by no means overcome; strenuous fighting took place in the east, where the mountain country greatly favoured their warfare, while the length of our communications continually exposed them to the incursions of a most mobile and daring enemy. Flashes of success of no lasting value to the Boers, but frequent enough to be humiliating, still prolonged the war, and it has seemed until quite lately that nothing less than extermination would end the resistance of our irreconcilable foe.

If the Crimea was epoch-making, South Africa should leave a much deeper impression on our military institutions. It is to be hoped that at least they may be greatly enlarged. This is the essence of the question of Army Reform: in a word, that the British Army should be maintained in future upon a wider basis, and better able to cope with the ever-increasing demands that will be made upon it.



THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS BY QUEEN VICTORIA, HYDE PARK, JUNE 26, 1857.

force despatched at the outset fell upon evil days. Misfortunes multiplied. Three British garrisons-Kimberley, Mafeking, and Ladysmith-were soon beleaguered. No efforts to reach the first and last named prospered. Methuen was held fast about Modder after defeat. Buller met with several crushing disasters. There was no light let in on the prevailing gloom till Roberts arrived, and, backed by the sturdy tenacious spirit of the nation; wielded sufficient means to make his fine generalship tell victoriously. The gallant dash on Kimberley, the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg, were soon followed by the occupation of Bloemfontein and the relief of Ladysmith. After a long, unavoidable pause the advance was continued, and, by a series of wide-reaching burg was threatened and taken, and Pretoria fell. About the same time Mafeking was also relieved, and Natal finally cleared of the enemy. It was not unreasonably expected that the end was now in sight. But the Boer opposition, Progress has been undoubted in military matters during the Victorian age. Many great and useful measures have been introduced. Thus the unification of control—the creation of a single central department, the War Office, to replace the half-dozen small independent bodies which misgoverned the Army before the Crimean War, was a distinct boon. We may abuse the War Office of to-day, but better acquaintance with the work done lately will at least prove that it would have been impossible to wage the Boer War under the old régime. The abolition of purchase in the Army did much to change the tone and character of the officers as a class. Higher education followed, a better system of selection with advantages that cannot be denied. The superior civil administration may be cumbrous, slow-moving, with imperfect notions as to the only reason for which an army exists-namely, war; but there is an eager spirit displayed by the professional element in the War Office and beyond, which only needs full scope to accomplish great things.



DINEY HERBER





## THE CHAT WASS IN DUCES VICTORIAS REIGN



THE TRANSVAAL WAR. 1899-1901

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT FROM THE PAINTING BY H W KOEKKOEF





QUEEN VICTORIA'S INTEREST IN THE SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN: HER MAJESTY VISITING THE AMERICAN SHIP "RESOLUTE," DECEMBER 16, 1856.



CAPTAIN NARES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION, MAY 29, 1875: THE "ALERT" TOWING THE "DISCOVERY" THROUGH THE ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF DISCO.



MR. LEIGH SMITH'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1875: THE STEAM-YACHT "EIRA."



STANLEY'S JOURNEY THROUGH UNKNOWN CENTRAL AFRICA, 1887-1890: THE EXPLORER SHOWING HIS FOLLOWERS THE PROMISED LAND JUNE 25, 1875, AND JUNE 2, 1876: THE "PANDORA." BEYOND THE CONGO FOREST, DECEMBER 1, 1887.



CAPTAIN ALLEN YOUNG'S ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS,



LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATION OF LAKE TANGANYIKA: THE GREAT MISSIONARY-EXPLORER FOUND BY STANLEY, OCTOBER 28, 1870, AT UJIJI.



STANLEY'S JOURNEY THROUGH UNKNOWN CENTRAL AFRICA, 1887-1890: HIS MEETING WITH EMIN PASHA, APRIL 29, 1888, AT KAVALLI, ON LAKE ALBERT NYANZA

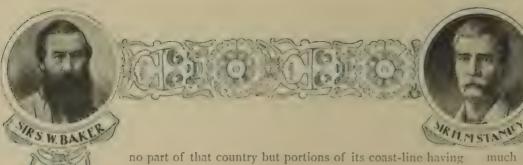


CAPTAIN MACCLINTOCK'S SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN, 1859: THE DISCOVERY OF THE ROSS CAIRN RELICS
BY LIEUTENANT HOBSON, OF THE YACHT "FOX," MAY 6.

From the Picture by Allan Stewart.

KR.BURTO

IPTAIN HAR



been previously known by Europeans. For the opening up of New Guinea we are chiefly indebted to the exertions of Sir William MacGregor; while the journeys of the great naturalist, Dr. Wallace, during the same period among the islands of the Malay Archipelago have thrown a flood of light on that most interesting, but previously little known,

Turning to the great continent of Asia, although, thanks to the researches of the Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, and of various missionary priests of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it cannot be said that the central portions of that country were as absolutely unknown as the interiors of the continents of Africa and Australia; yet it is only during the latter portion of the Victorian era that we have gained anything like an accurate knowledge of vast areas of the interior of that country.

Although much exploration work of high scientific value has naturally been carried out under Russian auspices in Central and Northern Asia, yet, taking that continent as a whole, British explorers have probably here, as elsewhere, surpassed all other nations in geographical research. In 1874 Margary made a very remarkable journey from the Yangtse to the Irawadi, whilst some years later Colquhoun and Wahab traversed the unknown districts lying between Peking and Upper Burma. In 1887 Captain Younghusband, after having first explored portions of Manchuria, made a most adventurous journey from Peking through the Gobi Desert to India, crossing the great chain of the Himalayas by a previously unknown pass. In more recent years, too, Carey, Littledale, Demidoff, Curzon, Cobbold, Captain Deasy, Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish scientist, and the American Rockhill have added largely to our knowledge of the interior of Asia, until now, at the close of the Victorian era, the whole of that vast continent may be said to have been roughly explored, though, of course, a great amount of work still remains to be accomplished before all the details can be filled in.

There remain now to be considered the two continents of North and South America and the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The pioneer journeys of the American explorers, Lewis and Clarke, and the Scotsman, Mackenzie, across the entire continent of North America were accomplished before the Victorian era, and since their time no remarkable feats of exploration have been accomplished to arrest the attention of mankind; yet, when we consider that when Queen Victoria came to the throne the great cities of Chicago and San Francisco were unbuilt; that the red man still reigned supreme on the vast plains lying to the east of the Rocky Mountains, both in the United States and in British North America, and that in the last-named portion of the continent civilisation was only represented to the west of the province of Ontario by a few scattered outposts of the Hudson's Bay Company, it will be recognised that in no part of the world have more remarkable results been achieved in so short a time.

The name of Robert Campbell, who explored the Upper Yukon and Liard Rivers between 1840 and 1852, and that of Captain John Palliser, who also did much good work as an explorer in British North America in 1863, must not be forgotten. Of late years the systematic exploration of the more remote and unknown districts of British North America has been energetically carried out by the Canadian Geological Survey, under the able guidance of Dr. Dawson.

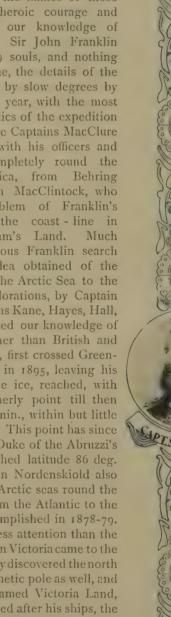
In South America the forests of the Amazon and its tributaries have been explored during the Queen's reign by naturalist's such as Bates and Wallace, while the great plains of Patagonia have been traversed by Captain Musters and other Englishmen; so that, whilst

much remains to be accomplished by scientific explorers, our knowledge of the continent of South America has been vastly increased during the Victorian era.

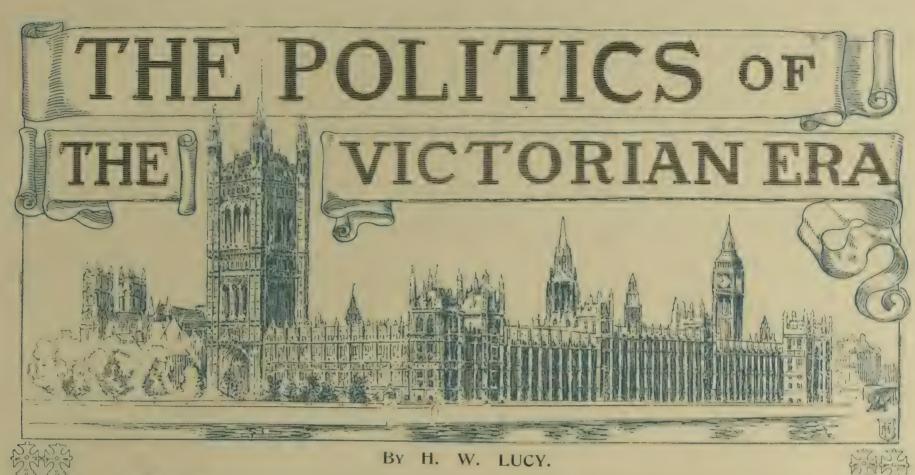
Arctic exploration may be said to have commenced during the reign of Queen Victoria with the expedition commanded by Sir John Franklin to discover the North-West Passage from the Atlantic, round the northern shores of the American continent, through Behring Straits to the Pacific Ocean; and it is not possible in this short summary to do more than indicate the names of those who, by the display of the most heroic courage and endurance, have gradually increased our knowledge of these bleak and inhospitable regions. Sir John Franklin perished with his whole party of 129 souls, and nothing was known of their fate for a long time, the details of the disaster having been discovered only by slow degrees by the brave men who sought year after year, with the most persistent devotion and courage, for relics of the expedition of the lost explorer. Among these were Captains MacClure and Collinson, the former of whom, with his officers and crew, were the first to travel completely round the northern shores of Arctic America, from Behring Sea to the Atlantic; whilst Captain MacClintock, who first succeeded in solving the problem of Franklin's fate, explored a large extent of the coast-line in the neighbourhood of King William's Land. exploration work was done by the various Franklin search expeditions, and a fairly accurate idea obtained of the intricate network of islands lying in the Arctic Sea to the north of North America. Other explorations, by Captain Narcs and Stephenson, and the Americans Kane, Hayes, Hall, Greely, and Peary, have greatly increased our knowledge of the Arctic regions. Of explorers other than British and American, the Norwegian, Dr. Nansen, first crossed Greenland from east to west in 1888; and in 1895, leaving his ship, the Fram, still drifting with the ice, reached, with Lieutenant Johansen, the most northerly point till then attained by man—namely, 86 deg. 14 min., within but little more than 200 miles of the North Pole. This point has since been passed by Captain Cagni, of the Duke of the Abruzzi's Expedition, who in the year 1900 reached latitude 86 deg. 33 min. N. The Swedish traveller Baron Nordenskiold also was the first man to pass through the Arctic seas round the northern coasts of Europe and Asia from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This great feat he accomplished in 1878-79. The Antarctic regions have attracted less attention than the Polar seas and lands, but soon after Queen Victoria came to the throne Sir James Ross, who had previously discovered the north magnetic pole, identified the south magnetic pole as well, and also discovered the country which he named Victoria Land, and two active volcanoes, which he named after his ships, the Ercbus and Terror (subsequently lost with Sir John Franklin's expedition). Since that time no serious exploration had been attempted in the Antarctic regions until in 1894-95 C. E. Borchgrevink again visited Victoria Land. In a subsequent expedition, undertaken in 1899-1900, this explorer reached latitude 78 deg. 50 min. south, which constitutes a record in Antarctic discovery.

Such is a very brief and sketchy account of travel and exploration during the Victorian era; but even from so short and necessarily inadequate a narrative, three things, I think. are apparent. The first is that at the time when Queen Victoria came to the throne more than half the land surface of our globe was unmapped and unknown; the second, that at the close of her reign almost every portion of these unknown areas had been explored; and the third, that after giving due credit to the explorers of all other nations, Queen Victoria's own subjects have taken the foremost place in this great work.









"The Tories were first called Christians at Antioch."
The Tories were first called Conservatives in the opening year of the reign of Queen Victoria.
That is the keynote of the politics of the

Victorian era. In 1837 the Tories became the Conservative Party, and the Whigs, on the initiative of Lord John Russell, blossomed into the state of Reformers. The Whig of that day, if he were taking active part in the politics of our time, would rank as a Unionist. The Reformers have gone far past the milestone whereat Lord John Russell proposed to rest and be thankful. As for the Tory, the stern unbending opponent of all progress in the direction of the amelioration of the lot of the people, he is, in practical politics, as extinct as the Dodo.

When the young Queen ascended the throne she found political parties in a state of seething heat. She herself did not escape the ire of political animosity. Amongst other questions to the fore was that known at the time as Popery. The Times, which

like many other institutions, has greatly altered in the course of the Victorian era, warned the Queen that it she were to "turn Papist, marry a Papist, or in any manner follow the footsteps of the Coburg family, whom these incendiaries describe as Papists," her Crown would forthwith be forfeited. Her Majesty was personally drawn into the vortex when Sir Robert Peel was called upon to succeed Lord Melbourne in the formation of a Ministry. He insisted that certain ladies of her Household belonging

to the opposite camp should retire. The Queen declined "to consent to a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage and is repugnant to her feelings." Sir Robert Peel stood firm, refused to go on with the work of forming

a Ministry, and Lord Melbourne was recalled.

In 1839 was started a movement which before the Queen's reign closed took enormous strides, conferring upon the nation perhaps the choicest blessing of the century. In that year was made the first grant of public money on account of Elementary Education. The sum voted was £20,000. When, two years later, Lord John Russell proposed to increase the modest amount by £10,000, there was a terrible storm in the House of Commons, the grant being carried by a majority of two.

It is a notable fact that in the first Speech delivered by the Queen on the opening of Parliament the only legislation promised relates to Ireland. Ever in a troubled state, the country was then perturbed by the active crusade of Daniel

O'Connell. He went boldly for Repeal of the Union. "This year" (1843), he said, "is and shall be the great Repeal year." As Parnell became in later years, O'Connell in the height of his power was the arbiter of Ministries. For a while he kept Lord Melbourne in power, though at considerable expense to that statesman's popularity throughout the country.

Looking back at the Parliamentary record of that far-off time, we come upon causes other than the first education grant, which have produced wonderful developments. In



JOHN BRIGHT SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.











THE PARNULL INQUIRY COMMISSION, MARCH 1889.



CHARLES BRADLAUGH, AT THE PAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, CLAIMING THE RIGHT TO MAKE AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE INSTEAD OF TAKING THE OATH.



THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, 1889.



THE PASSAGE OF THE HOME RULE BILL FROM THE COMMONS TO THE LORDS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, 1889.



MR. GLADSTONE'S FIRST PREMIERSHIP: THE MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT OF DECEMBER 1868—JANUARY 1874.



THE OVERTHROW OF LORD SALISBURY'S GOVERNMENT, AUGUST 12, 1892: MR. GLADSTONE PASSING THROUGH THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER THE VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE.



DISRAELI'S FIRST SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Drawn by T. Walter Wilson, R.I.

"Mr. Disraeli made not merely a failure, but even a ludicrous failure. Baffled by the persistent laughter and other interruptions of the noisy House, the orator withdrew from the discussion defeated, but not discouraged. At last, losing his temper—which until now he had preserved in a wonderful manner—he paused in the midst of a sentence, and, looking the Liberals indignantly in the face, raised his hands, and opening his mouth as widely as its dimensions would admit, said in a remarkably loud and almost terrific tone: 'I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. Ay, Sir, and though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me.'"—"A Short History of Our Own Times." Justin McCarthy.

JOHN MANHER



to preserve the Corn Laws. Five years later he repealed them. The interval is made familiar by the fact that it brought to the front the ringletted young man afterwards Prime Minister and Earl of Beaconsfield. House of Commons the captain of the Free Trade party, before it found a recruit in Sir Robert Peel, was Charles Villiers. Outside Parliament the leader was Mr. Cobden, presently to be joined by Mr. John Bright. Mr. Villiers lived almost up to the last year of Queen

Victoria's reign. John Bright was a familiar figure in the House of Commons so late as the Parliament of 1886.

Peel's conversion to Free Trade principles was slow. It was completed by the famine which swooped down on Ireland in the autumn of 1845. There was clamour in Ireland, echoed in populous places in England, for the opening of the ports. Sir Robert Peel was willing, but, faced in his own Cabinet by the opposition of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, and others, he was forced to remain quiescent. Lord John Russell, unhampered by office or colleagues, wrote a letter to his constituents, the electors of the City of London, declaring his conversion and adhesion to the principles of the Anti-Corn Law League. He gave

not only example and advice, but a useful watchword. The Government, he said, were hesitating. Let the people "press upon them by petition, by address, by remonstrance." Sir Robert Peel, finding it impossible to drag his colleagues with him on the pathway of Free Trade, resigned. Lord John Russell, called upon to form a Ministry, failed in the endeavour. Sir Robert Peel, feeling, as he wrote to his friend the Princess de Lieven, like a man restored to life after his funeral sermon had been preached, resumed the reins. A stormy Session, opened by the Queen in person, met on Jan. 22, 1846. On May 15 the third reading of the Corn Bill was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of ninety-eight. On June 25 Sir Robert Peel, beaten on a Coercion Bill for Ireland, fell with the popular acclaim of his great achievement ringing in his ears.

The agitation for what was known as The Charter was the next great political upheaval of the Queen's reign. It had its birth in the year 1848, a period when the Continent was in earthquake mood, culminating in France in the flight a day London was in something approaching a condition or

When Queen Victoria came to the throne there was in full force the long-established system of the transportation of convicts beyond the seas. In that very year a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the question. It was made urgent, not by the wail of the convicts, but by the protests of the colonists, who declined to have more of such refuse dumped on their ground. For

> twenty years longer the practice continued, when, the storm in the Colonies rising, penal servitude was

Parliamentary reform

has occupied much of the time of the Parliaments of the Queen. The first great measure, passed five years before her accession, left much to be desired. Lord John Russell was still eager to complete the earlier work with which his name will be imperishably connected. He brought in an Amending Bill in 1852. The Ministry being turned out before it reached the Statute Book, Lord John tried again two years later, with equal lack of success. In 1859 Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's Administration and Leader of the House of Commons, attempted to dish the Whigs by

marking Parliamentary The effort began with disruption Reform as his own. of the Ministry-Mr. Henley and Mr. Walpole retiring-

and ended with its defeat. Disraeli's effort was frustrated, not because it went too far, but because it did not go far enough. It was on Lord John Russell's motion, declaring it inadequate, that the Bill of 1859 was thrown out. In 1865, Lord Russell became Premier, and, with Mr. Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer, a great effort was made to establish a thorough system of Parliamentary Reform. It was, of course, opposed by the Conservatives, led by Mr. Disraeli. But its chief enemies were those of its own household. This was the year, and this the Bill, that saw the excavation of the Cave of Adullam, the rise of Robert Lowe and Mr. Horsman. The Bill was thrown out, with the inevitable consequence of the resignation of the Ministry, an event that brought to a close the political career of Lord John Russell. Lord Derby was sent for, and, Reform still being in the air, presently to swirl round the palings of Hyde Park, he prepared for dealing with it or resisting



SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ANNOUNCING THE RESIGNATION OF LORD ROSEBERY'S GOVERNMENT, JUNE 24, 1895.



PL GRANVIL





"IS COUNT CROS

Shaw-Lefevre (Speaker). Lord Stanley.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse.

Lord George Bentinck. Mr. Disraeli.



Hon. Sidney Herbert. Mr. Gladstone.

Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Goulburn.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1846: SIR ROBERT PEEL ANNOUNCING HIS CONVERSION TO FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES DURING THE CORN LAW DEBATE, JANUARY 22. DRAWN BY T. WALTER WILSON, R.I.

ARI SPENCE!







it, as might seem more opportune, by securing the co-operation of the section of the Liberals known as the Adullamites.

In these circumstances there was only one thing to be done, and it recommended itself to the audacious temperament, the high courage, of Benjamin Disraeli. If the Liberals under Lord Russell could not carry a Reform Bill, and if the Adullamites would not help Lord Derby in his dilemma, then the Conservatives, under that antique type, Lord Derby, must bring in a measure which, by almost revolutionary extremeness, would distance competition. This work chiefly occupied the Session of 1867. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, in the prime of physical and intellectual life, saw their opportunity. The Bill introduced

a policy that led to momentous consequences in the immediate establishment of the Land League and the appearance of Mr. Parnell on the scene.

In 1886 Mr. Gladstone, greatly daring, once more attempted to grasp the nettle of Ireland's discontent. The event, with its sequence seven years later, when he carried through the House of Commons a Home Rule Bill, thrown out by the House of Lords, is of too recent occurrence to need setting forth here. The only parallel to the introduction of the Home Rule Bill in 1886 will be found in the abolition of the Corn Laws by Sir Robert Peel. The difference is that while Peel carried his Free Trade policy, disintegrated his party and politically ruined himself, Mr. Gladstone, suffering both these consequences.



THE MINISTERIAL BENCH OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, 1886-1892.

by Disraeli was intended to look as nearly as possible like a measure extending the popular suffrage, while it did as little in that direction as was safe. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, backed by the Liberal Party, resolved to transform the simulacrum into reality. This was accomplished, and the amazed nation discovered the principle of household suffrage enacted under the auspices of a Conservative Government. The edifice was crowned in 1884-85 by a further extension of the franchise and a Redistribution Bill that removed many anomalies.

In 1868 Mr. Gladstone, installed in the Premiership by an overwhelming majority, laid his axe to the root of what he called the Irish Upas Tree. In 1870 he carried an Irish Land Act. In one Session of this same Parliament he disestablished the Irish Church; in the next he brought in a Bill that revolutionised the relations between landlord and tenant. Coming back to power in 1880, he brought in another Land Bill, embodying the principle of compensation for disturbance. It was thrown out in the House of Lords,

had not the satisfaction of seeing his Home Rule Bill added to the Statute Book.

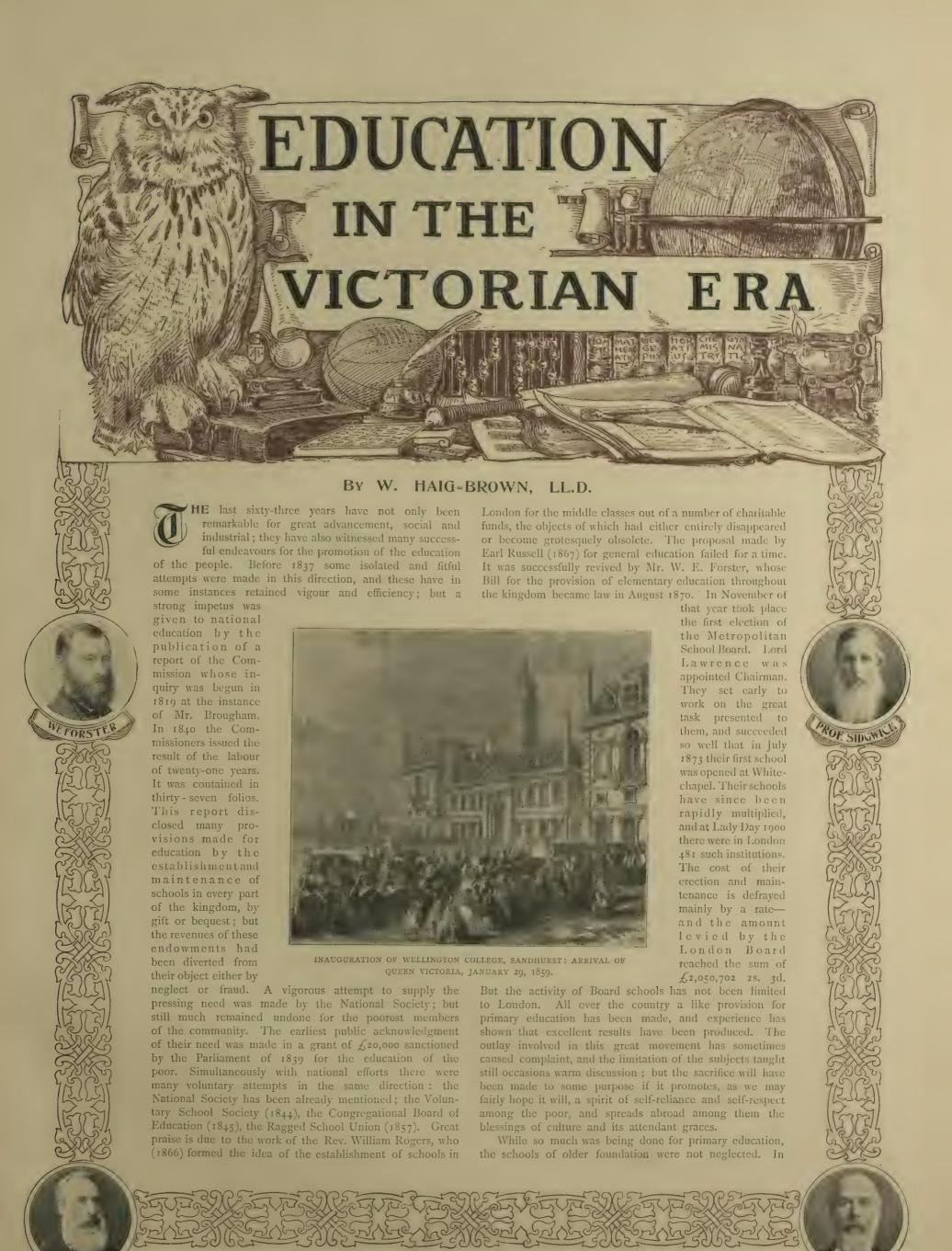
I have not attempted in the space at my disposal to do more than indicate the course of the great political questions that surged through the Parliaments succeeding each other from 1837 to the close of the century. Not to be compassed within a couple of columns is the history of an era which, with ever-increasing activity in the legislative machine, established penny postage, repealed the Corn Laws, brought India under the direct rule of the Crown, removed disabilities from Jews and Nonconformists, wrote off the paper duty, delivered newspapers from the thraldom of the stamp, established the era of commercial treaties with foreign countries, carried a succession of Reform Acts, created Post Office Savings Bank, nourished railways, girdled the earth with electric cables, freed the Irish land, disestablished an alien Church, abolished purchase in the Army, gave the children free education, and bestowed upon their fathers the guerdon of the ballot.



AN TOWN INBROCK







ROF BLACK

SOMERVIL



1864 the result of a searching inquiry into the teaching and management of nine important schools was published by the Commission appointed about four years earlier. The result of this report was far-reaching. Antiquated curricula had been too jealously maintained, and were confined almost exclusively to the teaching of the ancient classics. The report brought out into strong relief not only the insufficiency of the tuition given, but also many strange and objectionable customs which had been maintained by many generations of schoolboys and schoolmasters. It added many excellent recommendations, to which immediate effect was given. The endowments of the great schools, hitherto much confined by old-world restrictions, were opened to all who could show ability to profit by them. The scheme of study was greatly enlarged. Mathematics, Natural Science, and modern languages, which hitherto had lain under a cold shade of contempt and neglect, were recognised as integral parts of a system of tuition. But education, in its full sense, means something more than instruction. Rightly understood, it describes the development of the whole man-his physique, his morals,

his intelligence. Such development has been largely aided by the improved methods lately adopted in our public schools. A milder, but not less manly, tone prevails in their domestic life. The days of Tom Brown have long since passed away. Corporal punishment, once the only resort of an offended schoolmaster, has been minimised, and in some instances abolished. The result of these

changes has been marked by a vast improvement in the relation of masters and boys. The enmity which once divided them has given place to confidence and cordiality.

Very noteworthy are the provisions made for the education of women. Their claim for a share in the endowments of school foundations has been widely recognised, and will probably receive still further recognition. Several Universities, London, Glasgow, and others, have admitted women to their degrees, and thus much encouragement has been given to efforts at improvement in this direction. The foundation known now as Girton College was formerly opened with a small number of students in 1869 at Hitchen, under the judicious guidance of Miss Davies. In 1873 it was removed to the site from which it takes its name. It has been singularly happy in the results it has produced. Within fifteen years of its establishment at Girton, it could point to a Senior Classic who had been trained there. It now numbers about 120 students. Newnham College was opened in 1875, under the able management of Miss Clough. This college has also won great distinctions—the most notable of which was achieved by Miss Fawcett, who was "above the Senior Wrangler" of her year. Similar colleges were established at Oxford, named after Lady Margaret (Tudor) and Mrs. Somerville. In these excellent work is being done. In this connection it is but right to mention the munificent benefaction of the late Mr. Holloway, the founder of the college which bears his name.

These are not the only aids to popular education given in the last sixty years. The work done by the City and Guilds of London in the foundation of technical schools; the continuation (evening) schools for instruction in science and art; industrial schools, and numerous other organisations, are of comparatively recent date; they have been created by the energy of the School Board, by the munificence of some of the London Companies, and by generous donations. It may be hoped, also, that a diffusion of useful knowledge will result from the establishment of public libraries; but these are of recent date and are still on their trial. While so many new aids for the promotion of education have been called into being, much has been done for the more effectual use of those which already existed. A Commission appointed in 1850 was directed

to inquire into the state, studies, discipline, and revenues of the University of Oxford; a similar Commission was appointed for Cambridge. The legislation which followed on the report, and others bearing on the same subject, extended over some years; and the result has been seen in the abolition of tests, the removal of many obsolete and vexatious restrictions on the application

of funds, the introduction of new subjects of study, and in general an adaptation to modern uses of the means at the disposal of these seats of learning. The Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen have maintained a high standard of education, and have contributed conspicuously to the advances made by modern science. In later years academical foundations have been instituted at Liverpool, Cardiff, and Birmingham. These have already attained considerable success, and give excellent promise of further achievement. During the Victorian era the amount of machinery for the promotion of public education has been largely accumulated; but there are those who complain of waste of power caused by the absence of co-ordination of the forces which have been set in motion. The answer to this complaint will probably be made by some future statesman. As early as 1867 Earl Russell proposed the appointment of a Cabinet Minister of Something may thus be done to call into order the chaos of our existing appliances, which, large and powerful as they now are, may by judicious measures be made into more perfect instruments for the advancement of science and learning, and for the promotion of the public weal.



QUEEN VICTORIA OPENING THE NEW BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,





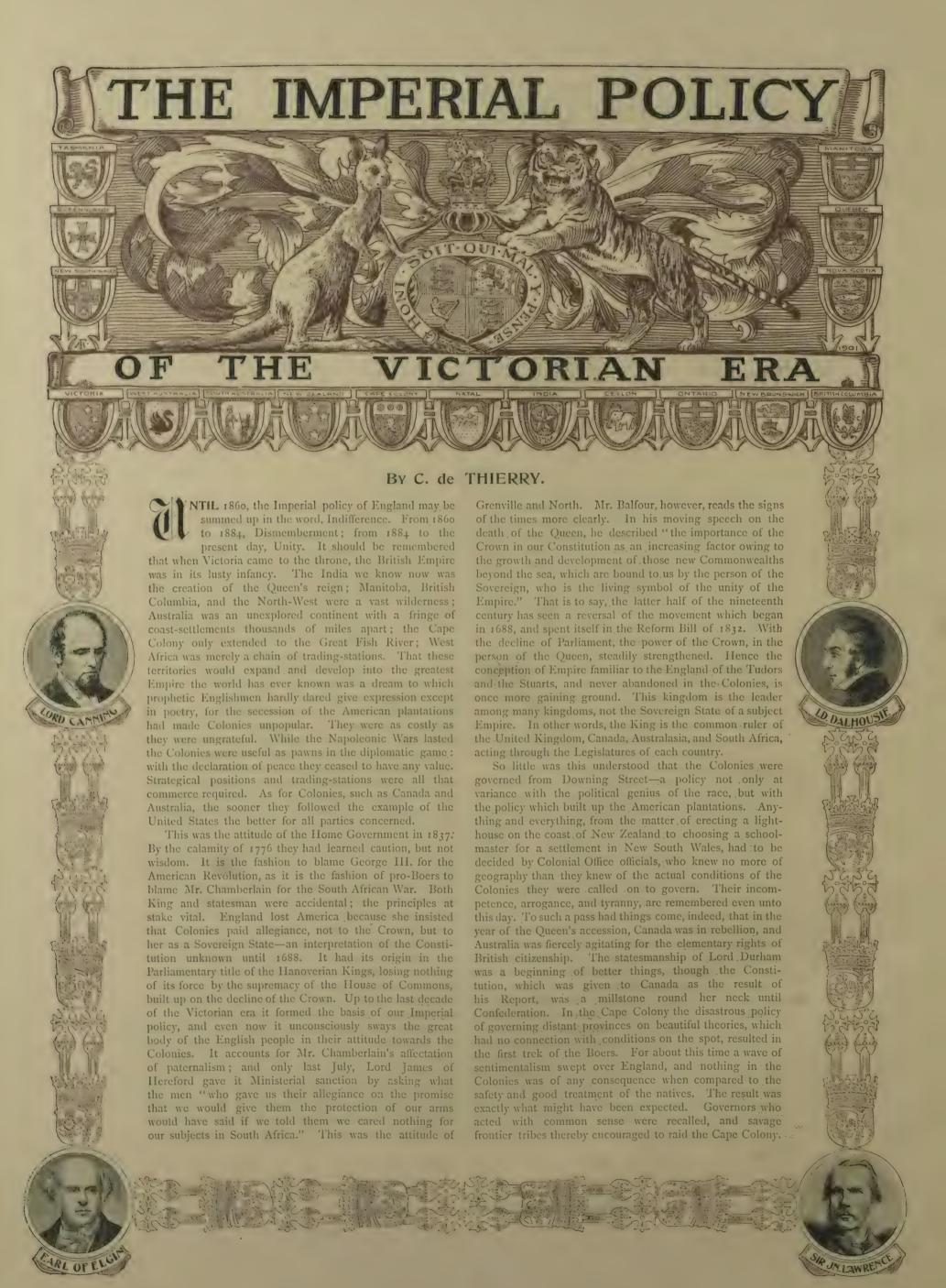


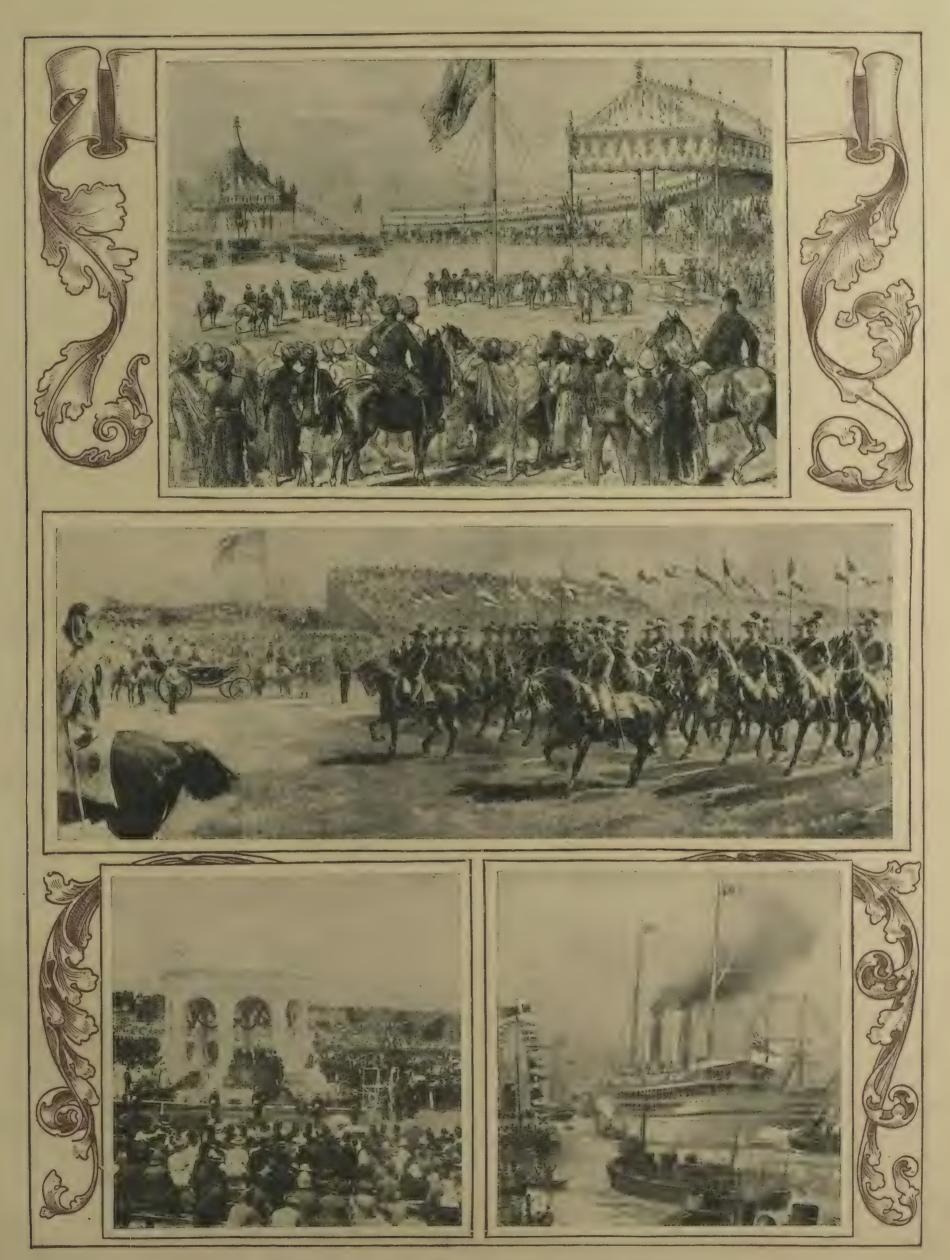




BLUECOAT BOYS SHOWING THEIR DRAWINGS TO QUEEN VICTORIA AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, APRIL 3, 1873.

Drawn by G. Amato from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News."





QUEEN VICTORIA PROCLAIMED EMPRESS OF INDIA, 1877: THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI, NEW YEAR'S DAY.

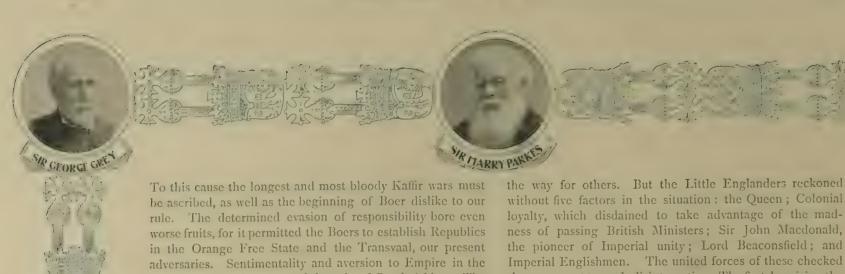
QUEEN VICTORIA REVIEWING THE ARMY OF THE EMPIRE AT ALDERSHOT, 1897: THE MARCH PAST OF THE COLONIALS.

THE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1901: THE CEREMONY OF SIGNING THE OATH BY LORD HOPETOUN AT SYDNEY ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK'S COLONIAL TOUR, 1901: DEPARTURE OF THE "OPHIR" FROM PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 16.

GREAT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THY YICHONAL



Mother-country have proved the ruin of South Africa. The belief that the natives could secure better treatment under Downing Street rule than under Colonial rule has been falsified by history. The Red Indians of Canada, the Maoris of New Zealand, and the Bantu peoples of the Cape Colony and Natal, have never given any trouble since the Colonial Governments became solely

responsible for their

welfare. So little did English statesmen appreciate the British Empire in those days that their one idea was to turn it into a vast. convict settlement! New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia, were converted into dumping-grounds for the criminals of the Mother-country; the Cape Colony would have shared the same fate, only that she refused to allow convicts sent to Cape Town, in spite of her protests, to land; and New Zealand threatened to follow the same

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG IN NEW GUINEA, 1883: MR. CHESTER, QUEENSLAND MAGISTRATE, CALLING FOR THREE CHEERS.

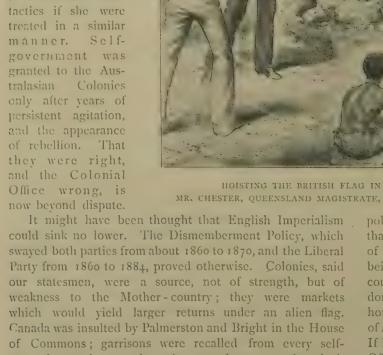
swayed both parties from about 1860 to 1870, and the Liberal Party from 1860 to 1884, proved otherwise. Colonies, said weakness to the Mother-country; they were markets Canada was insulted by Palmerston and Bright in the House of Commons; garrisons were recalled from every selfgoverning colony, and an Act was drawn up, though it never became law, which was intended to facilitate the departure of any Colonial guest. The Confederation of British North America was regarded as the first step in dismemberment, and every means was taken to prepare

loyalty, which disdained to take advantage of the madthe pioneer of Imperial unity; Lord Beaconsfield; and Imperial Englishmen. The united forces of these checked the movement towards disintegration. The first, by raising the Crown to its old dignity in the Constitution, made a rallying-point for the Imperial sentiment; the second held the Empire together; the third laid the foundations of Imperial Federation; the fourth made Imperialism the inspiration of the Conservative Party, and, in time, of the nation; the fifth laboured for a generation to arouse their countrymen

to a sense of their duties and responsibilities. Among them were Mr. Forster, Tennyson, Carlyle, Sir Frederick Young, Lord Rosebery, and scores of other public men who placed Empire before Party. The legacies of the dismemberment policy are the present South African War, Germany and France at the gates of Australia, a scamped Canadian frontier, and an aggressive rival, which has been built up at the expense of British Colonies.

Fortunately, England shook herself free from materialistic influences in time to avert a catastrophe greater than the catastrophe of 1776. The rise of Germany, France, and the United States, as commercial, naval, and colonial competitors of this country, the exposure of Manchester School fallacies, and the revival of old national ideals, rendered the

policy of dismemberment impossible. It is now recognised that the unity of the Empire is vital to the existence of England as a World Power. Hence every effort is being made to draw the Colonies closer to the Mothercountry. Until two years ago most of the creative work was done by Canada; but the magnificent display of Imperial homogeneity in South Africa, followed by the Confederation of Australia, has given an enormous impetus to consolidation. If Ministers only realise that the Crown, not the Colonial Office, is the Constitutional link between self-governing Colonies and England, and that Australasia and Canada are nations, there is little fear of any serious issue arising between them. The twentieth century begins fair with an Imperial policy worthy of our best traditions.



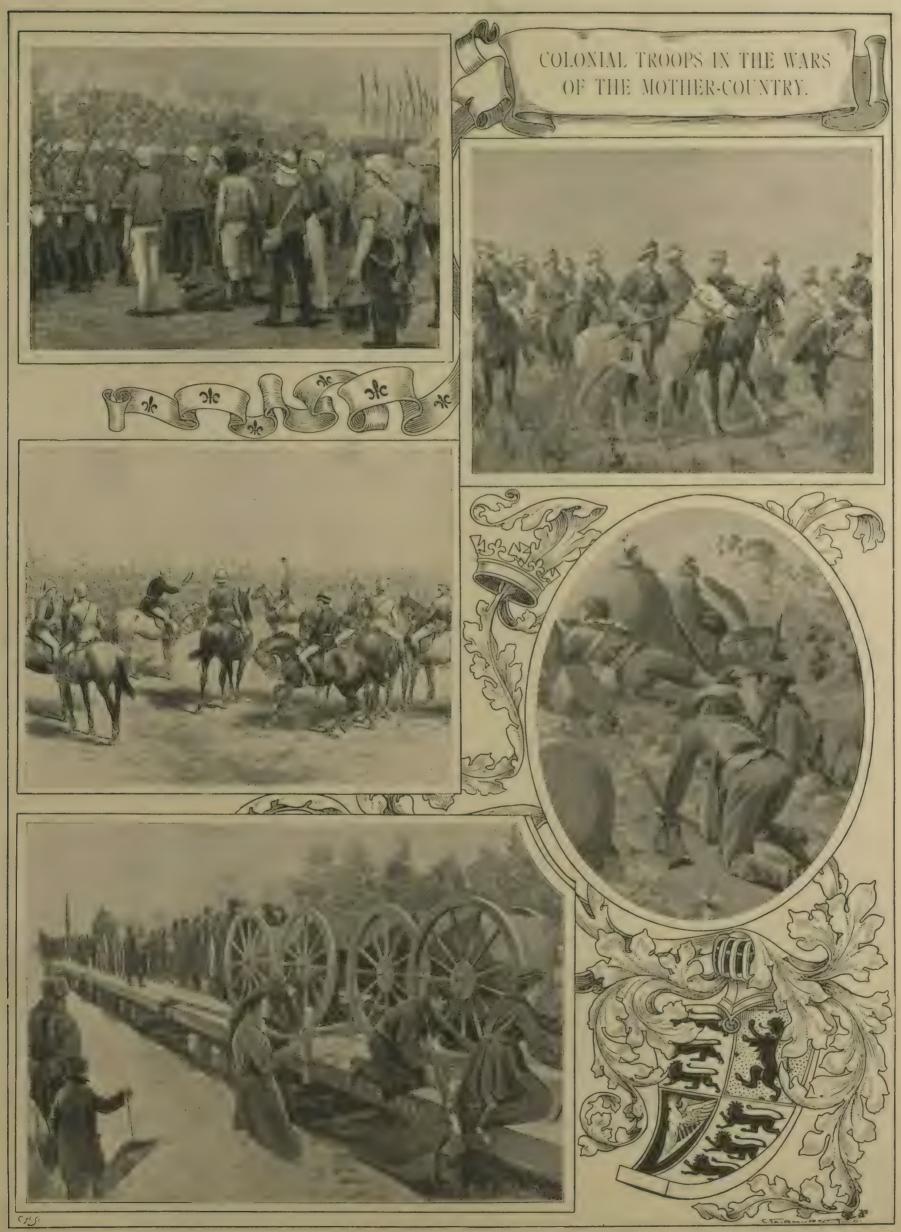


Ch. RHODES





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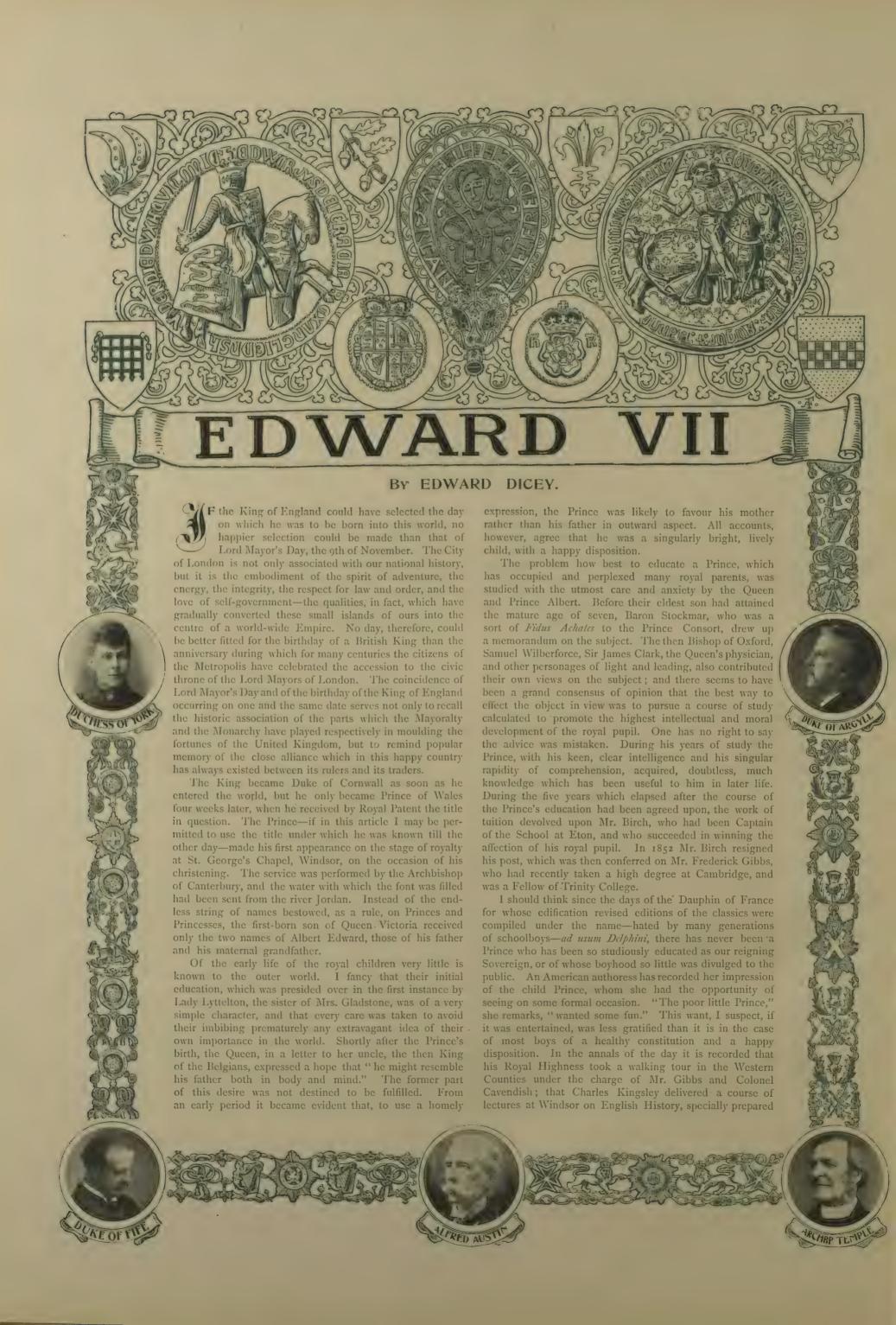
COLONIAL TROOPS IN THE SOUDAN WAR, 1883-1885: New South Wales Infantry Marching into Camp at Suakim, March 29, 1885.

Colonial Troops in the Soudan, 1883-1885: Lord Wolseley Bidding Farewell to the Australian Infantry at the End of the Campaign.

COLONIAL TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA, 1900: CANADIAN ARTILLERY ENTRAINING AT OTTAWA.

COLONIAL TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1901: AUSTRALIAN BUSHMEN ON THE MARCH.

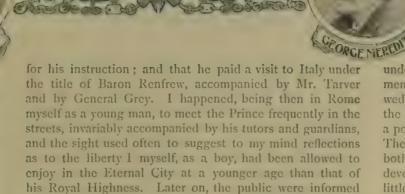
COLONIAL TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1900: NEW SOUTH WALES
LANCERS DECEIVING THE ENEMY BY EXPOSING THEIR HEADGEAR
AS A MARK.





HALTER BES

DYARD KIPL



that the Prince had been sent to Edinburgh, where, in addition to the ordinary studies, he received special instruction in chemistry from Dr. Lyon Playfair, and

in Roman history from Dr. Schmitz; then that he had proceeded to Oxford under the tutelage of Mr. Fisher, who resided with him during his stay at the University, and was instructed to devote the Prince's attention to the study of law and history; then that he paid a semi-official visit to Canada in the charge of the Duke of Newcastle and General Bruce; and finally that, in 1861, he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, though, by special arrangement, he was allowed to reside at the village of Madingley, some couple of miles out of Cambridge, in a house occupied by General Bruce, who exercised a general supervision over his royal ward. In the summer of 1861 the Prince commenced his military career by joining the camp at the Curragh. Even here he was placed under the

z. Queen Victoria and the Infant Prince. 2. The Prince on his Sixth Birthday.
3. The Prince at Seventeen in Highland

of the 10th Hussars.

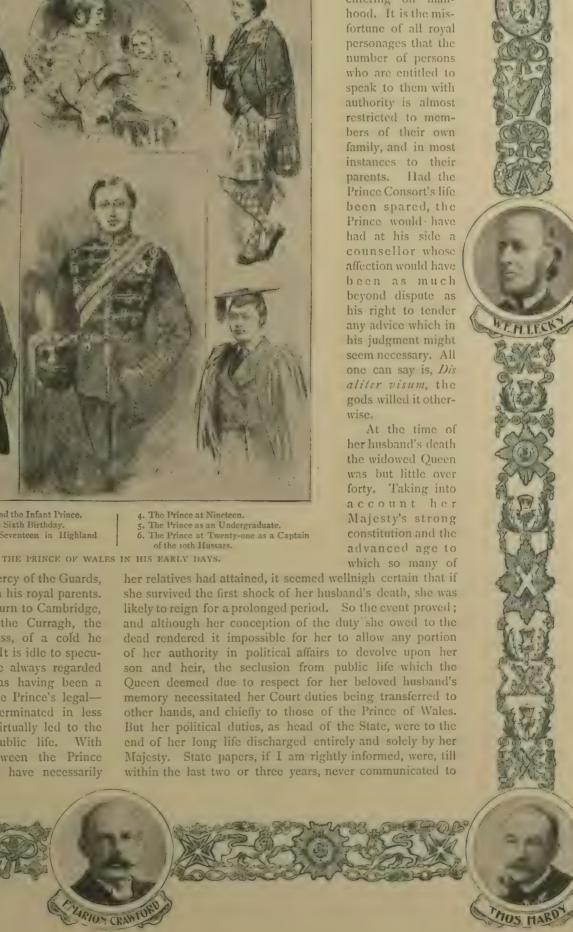
charge of General Bruce and of Colonel Percy of the Guards, who were in constant communication with his royal parents.

Within a few weeks of the Prince's return to Cambridge, on the conclusion of his training at the Curragh, the Prince Consort died, after a brief illness, of a cold he had caught during a visit to his son. It is idle to speculate on what might have been, but I have always regarded the lamented death of Prince Albert as having been a serious misfortune for his eldest son. The Prince's legaland still more his personal—minority terminated in less than a year from the calamity which virtually led to the Queen's prolonged retirement from public life. With his coming of age, the relations between the Prince and his royal parents must in any case have necessarily

undergone a material modification. The great recommendation of early marriages is that the children of the wedded couple become grown-up while the parents are in the prime of life, and are still young enough to exchange a position of parental authority for one of mutual friendship. There can be no question as to the high intelligence of both the Queen and the Prince Consort, and as to their devotion to the welfare of their son and heir. There is as little question as to the affection entertained by the Prince for his parents. This being so, it is obvious that when the period of tutelage had ended, the friendly influence of a father so justly respected and so dearly beloved as the Prince

Consort might have been of inestimable advantage to the young Prince just entering on manhood. It is the misfortune of all royal personages that the number of persons who are entitled to speak to them with authority is almost restricted to members of their own family, and in most instances to their parents. Had the Prince Consort's life been spared, the Prince would have had at his side a counsellor whose affection would have been as much beyond dispute as his right to tender any advice which in his judgment might seem necessary. All one can say is, Dis aliter visum, the gods willed it otherwise.

her relatives had attained, it seemed wellnigh certain that if she survived the first shock of her husband's death, she was likely to reign for a prolonged period. So the event proved; and although her conception of the duty she owed to the dead rendered it impossible for her to allow any portion of her authority in political affairs to devolve upon her son and heir, the seclusion from public life which the Oueen deemed due to respect for her beloved husband's memory necessitated her Court duties being transferred to other hands, and chiefly to those of the Prince of Wales. But her pólitical duties, as head of the State, were to the end of her long life discharged entirely and solely by her Majesty. State papers, if I am rightly informed, were, till within the last two or three years, never communicated to







THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST INSTALLATION AS GRAND MASTER
OF THE FREEMASONS, APRIL 28, 1875.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST VISIT TO THE COLONIES, 1860:

EDWARD VII. PERFORMING HIS FIRST ACT OF STATE, 1901:

SIGNING THE OATH FOR THE SECURITY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

JANUARY 24.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST VISIT TO FRANCE, 1855: THE RECEPTION AT THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD BY THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, AUGUST 18.

THE PRINCE OF WALES HOLDING HIS FIRST LEVEE, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKING HIS SEAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE

HOUSE OF LORDS AS A PEER OF THE REALM, FEBRUARY 5, 1863.



THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, HELD IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

Drawn by G. Amato from the Contemporary Picture in "The Illustrated London News."

WBRICHMOT

RED GILBE



the Prince, and his opinions on public questions were never ascertained in any official way by the Ministry, to whichever party they might belong, except at the Queen's request. Sufficient credit has, I think, hardly been given to the Prince for the fact that during the forty years which clapsed between his father's death and his accession to the Throne there was never any renewal of the strained relations between the Sovereign and the heir to the throne which tarnished the reigns of her Majesty's predecessors. That this should have been so speaks volumes for the late Queen's good sense and loftiness of character; but it speaks no less strongly for the possession of similar qualities on the part of the present wearer of the crown.

Before the decease of the Prince Consort, two resolutions with regard to the Prince of Wales's immediate future had been adopted by his royal parents. The first was that he should visit the Holy Land with the Dean of Westminster as his guide and companion; the second was that he should take to himself a wife within a short period of his coming of age. These resolutions were not allowed to be modified by the death of their principal author. The list of Princesses who are qualified by their rank, their religion, their nationality and their age to become the wives of an heir to the Throne of England is necessarily one of restricted dimensions. The Prince of Wales, unlike most of his predecessors, had the good fortune not only to select a wife for himself, but to choose one who met at once with the approval of his parents and who was cordially welcomed by his future subjects. The extreme beauty and charm of Queen Alexandra are so well known in the country of her adoption that it is not difficult to credit the statement of the marriage having been one of personal affection. In one of the entries in the Prince Consort's diary, made shortly before his death, he records the fact "that the Prince of Wales had met the Princess Alexandra on two occasions during his Continental tour in 1861," and that "the young people seem to have taken a warm liking for one another." The acquaintance thus formed was interrupted by the death of the Prince Consort; but in the course of the following year, the "young people" met again at Brussels, and on the 9th of September, 1862, that is, two months before he came of age, the Prince was formally betrothed to the Princess Alexandra. The marriage, however, did not take place till the following March. There must be many among the readers of these lines who witnessed the progress of the Princess through London at the period of her wedding, and who also saw her the other day when, as Queen, she drove in the Park, after her husband's accession to the Throne. It is no flattery to say that most of those who were spectators on both the occasions to which I refer must have fancied that time for once had stood still, and must have entertained for a moment an idle hope that thirty-eight long years had made as little difference in their own looks and aspect as they had in the case of the gracious lady whose charm and beauty were recorded by the then Poet Laureate, when he welcomed her as "the land's desire."

Within a year of the royal wedding, Prussia and Austria had invaded Denmark, on the plea that it was their duty to uphold the claim to independence of the German population of Schleswig-Holstein. Without discussing the rights and wrongs of a very complicated controversy, it is enough to say that popular sympathies in England were not, to say the least, on the side of Germany, and that the Danes counted confidently on the close connection formed between the two countries, in virtue of the recent royal marriage, as a guarantee against Denmark being deprived of her mainland territories. The Government of the day, however, of which Lord Palmerston was the Premier, decided—and, as I hold, rightly decided—that whatever might be the merits of the

question at issue, it was not the duty or the interest of Great Britain to interfere on behalf of Denmark at the risk of being involved in a conflict with Germany. This view coincided with that of Queen Victoria, acting upon what she believed, and probably with justice, would have been the views on this matter entertained by her late husband. It is obvious that the Prince of Wales was thus placed in a very difficult and painful position, from which a weaker or less wise a man might have been tempted to escape by identifying himself, more or less directly, with the party in favour of active intervention on the part of England. It is to the credit, alike of his head and heart, that he refused to do or say anything which could in any possible way embarrass the action of the Queen's Government. He acted in obedience to the same principle up to the end of his mother's reign. It is impossible to suppose that the Prince, with his great experience of, and interest in, foreign politics, should not have had decided views of his own upon such issues as the American Secession War, the Austro-Prussian, the Franco-German, and Russo-Turkish conflicts, the Bulgarian Atrocities agitation, and the campaigns against the Mahdi and the Khalifa, not to mention the hostilities in South Africa; but on no one of these issues is there any record of his having expressed in public an opinion of his own.

In the ordinary sense of the word, the public life of the King, up to the date of his accession, may be said to be devoid of any remarkable incidents. Except in the fact that he was heir to the Throne of England, his life resembled closely that of the great majority of his fellowcountrymen of high rank and large fortune. Previous to his marriage he had acquired the estate of Sandringham, and except when he was out of England, he has resided, as a rule, either on his Norfolk property, where he soon became known as a model landlord, or at Marlborough House, where he occupied himself with his duties as the chosen representative of the Sovereign in all functions at which her Majesty would, under normal circumstances, have presided herself. It would exceed the limits of the space allotted to me to give any full lists of the journeys he has made, most of which were undertaken as matters not so much of personal pleasure as of public duty. The most important of these journeys is undoubtedly that made in 1875 and 1876 to India as Heir Apparent, though not, in any official manner, as the representative of the Empress of India. But to an Eastern population the Queen's son and heir was necessarily the alter ego of the Sovereign; and throughout his tour the Prince had to comport himself in almost every way as if he had himself been the wearer of the crown. In a position all the more difficult from its having no distinct recognition, the Prince bore himself with extreme tact and with the charm of manner so peculiarly his own. Amongst the British officials in India, the native Princes, the mass of the population of all races and creeds, he earned universal respect and regard, and there can be no question that this royal progress did much to consolidate and strengthen the relations between India and the British Empire which manifested their force so signally on the outbreak of the war in South Africa. In addition, the Prince has paid any number of visits to the Courts and capitals of the Continent, and in wellnigh all of these visits he has borne sedulously in mind that he had higher functions to perform than those of an ordinary traveller. Probably there is not any Englishman living who has such an intimate knowledge of the reigning dynasties and the leading statesmen of Europe as his Majesty the King.

His private life has, in as far as the public is aware, closely resembled that of ordinary Englishmen. Three sons and three daughters were born to him in rapid









succession, all of whom, with the exception of his eldest and his youngest, are still alive. His first-born, the late Duke of Clarence, a young man of high promise, died at the age of twenty-eight of an attack of influenza at Sandringham; the latter only survived his birth, in 1871, by a few hours. The relations between the Prince and his children have been always of the most friendly and affectionate character, and in the care and interest he took in their education, he has shown himself a worthy son of his own parents. The sorrows he has had to sustain in accordance with the ordinary lot of manhood have been alleviated, in as far as alleviation is possible, by the deep and wide-felt sympathy with which the fortunes and misfortunes of his life have been watched by a loyal people. No one who witnessed the outburst of public sentiment on the occasion of the Prince's illness at Sandringham in 1871 can question

when the favourable turn set in, the late Sir William Gull remarked to an informant of mine that the condition of the royal patient was as alarming as it could well be while life still remained; and I have no doubt that the Prince owed his safety, not only to the constant and loving care with which he was surrounded, but to the marvellous constitution he has inherited from his mother and his mother's family, and which holds out every prospect that his years may still be long in the land.

In order to form any estimate of the time and labour the Prince of Wales has devoted to works of charity and public utility, it would be necessary to examine the records of all the hospitals, charitable institutions, municipal bodies, openings of museums, laying of foundation-stones, and inauguration of exhibitions which have occurred in the United Kingdom during the last two-score years. After



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION: RECEPTION UNDER THE "ARCH OF STEEL"

BY THE UNIVERSITY APOLLO LODGE OF FREEMASONS, JUNE 16, 1863.

the hold which the Prince had obtained on the personal affection of his subjects. On the Christmas Day of that year, which happened to be a Sunday, the office of the Observer, of which I was then editor, was blocked from early morning till late at night by crowds, chiefly of poor people, waiting anxiously to see the bulletins published during the course of the day. Everywhere in the streets the sole subject of all conversations one overheard was about the chances of the Prince's recovery. Even in the poorest quarters of the Metropolis, papers containing the latest news from Sandringham were bought up cagerly and passed from hand to hand. Of all the royal spectacles I have seen in London, the Thanksgiving visit to St. Paul's of the Queen and her son after his wellnigh miraculous recovery remains in my mind as at once the most impressive and the most spontaneous. On the Sunday in question,

a certain time of life, functions of this kind are apt to become monotonous, but from the beginning to the end the Prince has never allowed his interest in such things to appear as flagging. He would seem to have taken as his rule of life the favourite saying of Charles Dickens: "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." In no instance has this rule been observed more carefully than in the trouble taken by the Prince to perfect himself in the art of public speaking. By constant practice and study his Royal Highness, who had, I think, no more natural aptitude for oratory than the bulk of his fellow-countrymen, has trained himself with such care as to have become a singularly lucid and effective speaker, to whose speeches, unlike most of those delivered at public meetings, it is a pleasure to listen; and this acquisition has rendered his presence at the functions in question even more sought





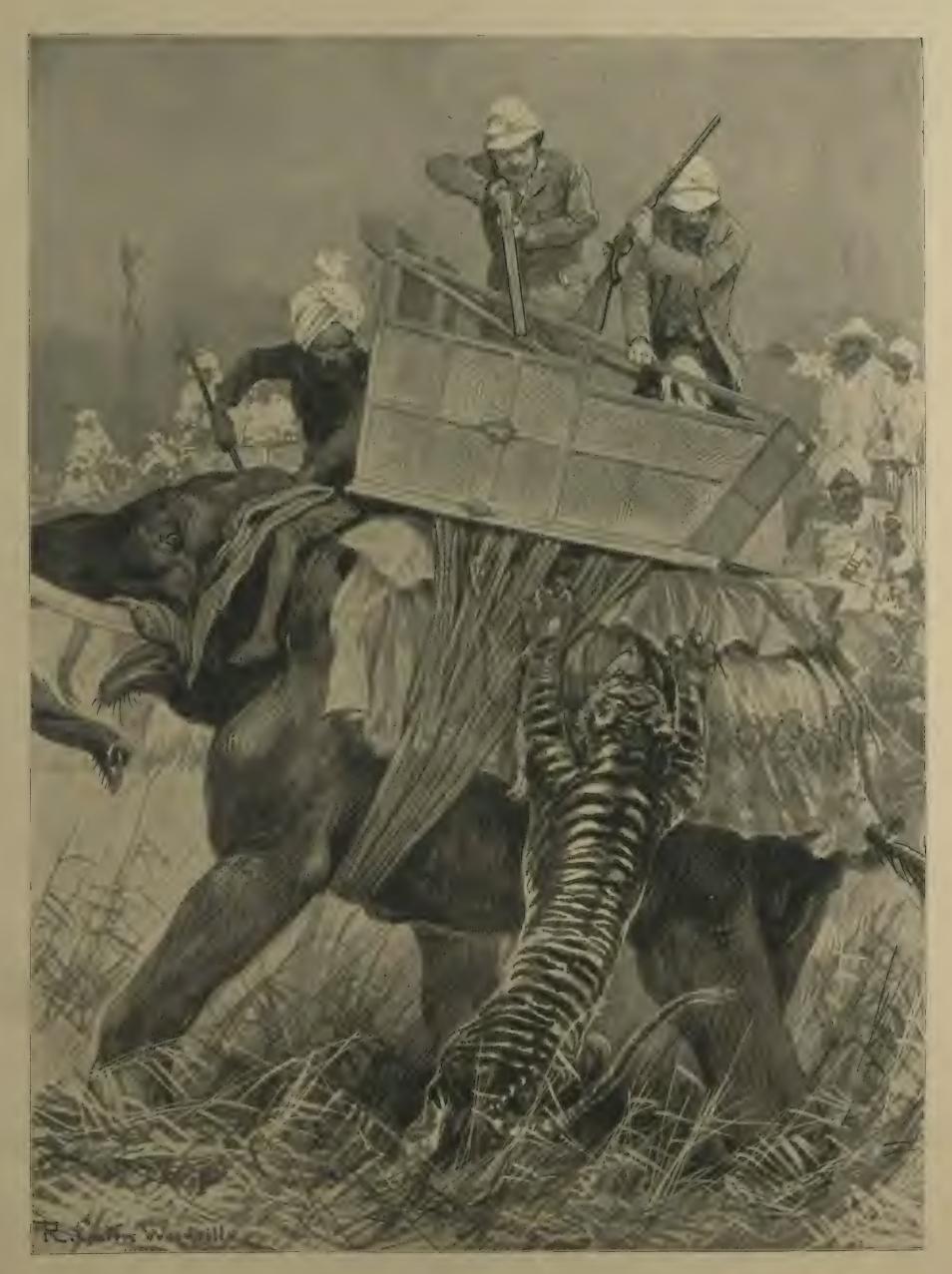




THE PRINCE'S SECOND DERBY, 1900: "DIAMOND JUBILEE" FIRST PAST THE POST.

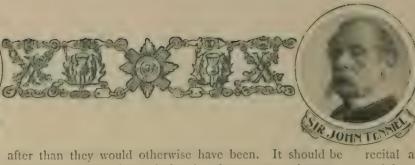
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Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.



after than they would otherwise have been. It should be remembered that these duties in almost every instance involved heavy personal expenditure. On one of the many occasions on which his Royal Highness had to go into the country to preside at some local function, he remarked afterwards in casual conversation with a club acquaintance that the expenses of the inaugural trip had not fallen much short of £100, all paid out of his own pocket; and if anybody were to calculate the number of such visits made in the course of each year, the calculation would prove that the income of the Prince of Wales must have been materially reduced by his personal services in the interest of the British public.

On the announcement of the Prince's engagement to the Princess Alexandra, Parliament, on the proposal of Lord Palmerston, voted a grant of £40,000 as an annual income to his Royal Highness, and of £10,000 to his bride. The

revenues of the Duchies of 'Cornwall and Lancaster were estimated at about £50,000, so that the royal couple started on their married life with an income, in round numbers, of at least £100,000, a large sum taken by itself, but not over-large if one bears in mind the heavy expenditure—public and private-which must necessarily fall upon the heir to the Throne, especially when he is required to play the part in all Court matters of an untitled King. No addition has ever been made to this grant, except when the Prince's sons and daughters came of an age to require an expenditure for their maintenance in due state and dignity, other than that which could be well supplied out of their father's income. On the matter being brought before the notice of Parliament, it was deter-

mined that an extra £36,000 a rear should be allotted to the Prince of Wales, to be expended on his family in such manner as his Royal Highness might deem most expedient. Beyond this no demand has been made for any increase of income. No application has been submitted to Parliament to provide for any liabilities his Majesty may have incurred previous to his ascending the Throne, and it has, indeed, been categorically stated in Parliament that the King has no debts. Under these circumstances, it goes without saying that during the wellnigh forty years which have passed since his coming of age his Majesty has not incurred any liabilities which cannot be met out cannot be made with regard to the great majority of his predecessors, the liquidation of whose private debts proved a serious burden to the Exchequer.

The incidents of the first few days of his Majesty's reign are of too recent occurrence to require any

recital at present. Hitherto public attention has been mainly attracted to the personal loss which King Edward VII. has sustained in the death of the best of mothers, rather than to the extent to which his fortunes, in common with those of his people, have been affected by the death of the best of Queens. His Majesty's demeanour on the trying occasion of the royal funeral appealed strongly to popular sentiment, and the public acts which he has taken since his accession have been in harmony with the wishes of the nation. The assumption of the name of Edward VII. as his kingly designation, his refusal to allow any personal considerations to interfere with the projected visit of his only son to the Australian provinces of the British Empire, his resolution to open the Session of Parliament in person with all the pomp and dignity which was wont to mark this historic event up to the commencement of Queen Victoria's

widowhood, and, I may add, his flying visit to the sick - bed of the Empress Frederick at the first moment when he could absent himself from home without detriment to the interests of the State—all point to the conclusion that his Majesty understands the people and the country over which he has been called to rule.

I have noticed certain criticisms on these incidents to the effect that they indicate undue value being placed on Court pageantry. I believe myself that such pageantry is not only popular but politic. It should, however, be noticed that the importance attached by the King to Court ceremonial refers to his office, not to himself. Since his accession, the King, if I am correctly informed, has substituted for the usage of the late reign, under which

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all communications from the Sovereign to her Ministers were addressed in the third person, the employment of the second person, as in ordinary life. His Majesty has also dispensed with the custom that Ministers, with very rare exceptions, are expected to stand throughout an audience at which they have to transact business with the Sovereign. These incidents may be small in themselves, but they prove that the kindly consideration for others which distinguished his Majesty as Prince of Wales will continue to distinguish him as King of England.

Everything, in fact, justifies an expression of hope and belief on the part of even so humble a subject as the present writer that when, in the fullness of time, the reign of King Edward VII. has passed into the domain of history, it will be looked back upon by Great Britain and Greater Britain alike not only with affectionate regret, but with approval and with pride, as adding yet another chapter to the annals of England not unworthy of her glorious past.



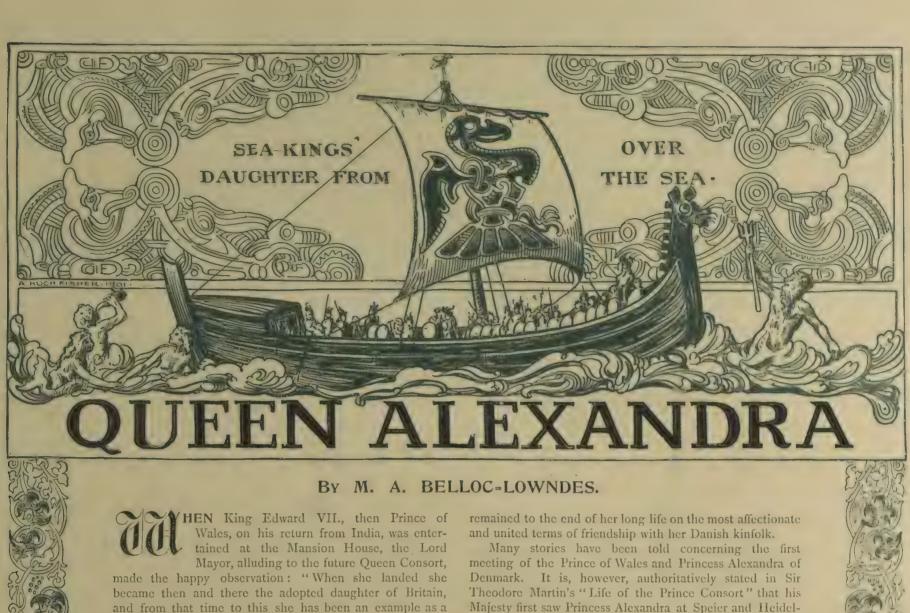
THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, AUGUST 19, 1879.







KING FOWALL IN AND OUTSELF THE STANDER OF SECTION OF SECTION 14, 1911



PR.OF DENIA

and from that time to this she has been an example as a wife, as a mother, as a lady." The words then uttered are even more true to-day than they were a quarter of a century ago, for in the interval many events have occurred to draw still closer the innumerable ties which have so long bound her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra to the peoples of the British Empire.

Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie was born on Dec. 1, 1844. Her Majesty's father, at the time of her birth known to the world as Prince Christian of Denmark, belonged to a younger branch of the House of Oldenburg; he was, however, the adopted son of his kinsman, Christian VIII. of Denmark, but at the time of his marriage to Princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, a niece of his adopted father, the reigning Sovereign had two sons, and it seemed highly improbable that the Crown would ever devolve on Prince and Princess Christian. Indeed, Princess Alexandra was already eight years old when Prince Christian was formally acknowledged as heir-presumptive to the then reigning Sovereign, Frederick VII.

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Princess Alexandra was one of a happy group of six brothers and sisters. She was born, and much of her childhood was spent, in the Gule Palace, Copenhagen. Undoubtedly her Majesty and her two sisters-now the Empress Alexander of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland owed much of their admirable education and many of their accomplishments to the personal efforts and supervision of their parents. As her Majesty once observed to an intimate friend, "When we were children we were really made to do our lessons properly; our parents told us it was necessary." And, though everything was done to fit the three charming Princesses for the great positions it soon became evident they would be called upon to occupy, the life led by Prince and Princess Christian, both in Copenhagen and at Bernstorff Palace, where they spent the summers, was distinguished by great simplicity and absence of ceremonial. As, however, both Prince and Princess Christian were connected with many reigning royal families, they occasionally paid interesting visits to foreign countries; and it is said that, as a child, her Majesty made a short stay in London as the guest of her great-aunt, the late Duchess of Cambridge, who

Majesty first saw Princess Alexandra at Speier and Heidelberg on Sept. 24 and 25, 1861, the Prince being then nearly twenty. The young Prince had been sent to Germany, not only to be present at the military manœuvres in the Rhenish Provinces, but also that he might make the acquaintance of Princess Alexandra of Denmark, with a view to a marriage should the meeting result in a mutual attachment. Despite every precaution to ensure secrecy, until at least the inclination of the principal parties should have been ascertained, the project became known, much to the annoyance of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. But the eventful meeting ended in the happiest manner. "We hear nothing but excellent accounts of the Princess Alexandra," wrote the Prince Consort in his diary on Sept. 30, adding with obvious satisfaction, "The young people seem to have taken a warm liking for each other.

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The next meeting between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra seems to have been in Belgium, their Royal Highnesses both being guests at the time of the King of the Belgians; but the formal betrothal did not take place till nearly a year later-namely, on Sept. 9, 1862, the engagement being publicly announced in the London Gazette just before the celebration of the Prince of Wales's twentyfirst birthday. Queen Victoria was still in the very deepest mourning, and it was arranged that the marriage should not be celebrated till the ensuing spring; but the future Queen Consort, accompanied by her father, then Prince Christian of Denmark, made a short informal visit to Osborne, when began the deep and sincere affection which always existed between Queen Victoria and her eldest son's wife.

The royal bride, accompanied by her nearest relatives, arrived in England after a most interesting and splendid progress through Germany and Belgium on March 7, 1863; and on the same day took place the future Queen Consort's first drive through London, every street along the route being beautifully decorated. Queen Victoria and her Court received the Princess on the evening of the same day at Windsor Castle; and three days later, on March 10, the royal wedding was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, amid a scene of extraordinary magnificence; for, by the late Sovereign's special desire, no touch of mourning



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S ARRIVAL' IN ENGLAND, 1863: HER ROYAL 'HIGHNESS RECEIVING A BOUQUET FROM THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND THREE DAYS BEFORE HER MARRIAGE.



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA RECEIVING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC FROM THE PRINCE AS CHANCELLOR OF THE WELSH UNIVERSITY, JUNE 26, 1896.



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AT THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, MAY 2, 1894.



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA SELLING FLOWERS AT A FÊTE HELD IN AID OF THE LONDON HOSPITALS, JULY 23, 1884.



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PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AS QUEEN OF ENGLAND: HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH THE ROYAL GALLERY AT THE OPENING OF KING EDWARD VII.'S FIRST PARLIAMENT, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA IN THE EAST END: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ATTENDING ONE OF HER DINNERS TO POOR CHILDREN AT THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.



THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, MARCH 10, 1863.

Drawn by A. Forestier

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Royal Highness in a yet more attractive rôle - that of mother. Although at the time of the birth of the Duke of Clarence the Princess was not twenty, she became quite absorbed in her maternal duties, and, as was well known to those who were about the Court, she spent every spare moment in the royal nursery, one of the most charming portraits ever published of her Majesty being that which showed her bending over the cradle of Prince Albert Victor,

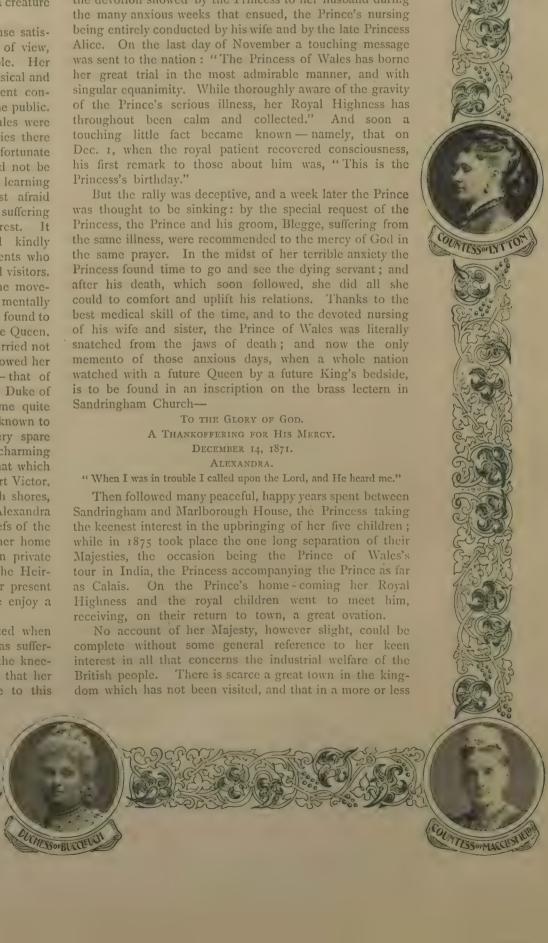
From the day when she first stepped on British shores, the gracious lady whom we now hail as Queen Alexandra has closely identified herself with the joys and griefs of the British people. Though naturally absorbed in her home life and home duties, she never allowed her own private interests to interfere with her position as wife of the Heir-Apparent; and not till the year 1867, when her present Majesty's one serious illness took place, did she enjoy a period of real leisure.

Great were the sorrow and concern manifested when it became known that the Princess of Wales was suffering from acute rheumatism and inflammation of the kneejoint. So serious was her condition considered that her parents, the King and Queen of Denmark, came to this

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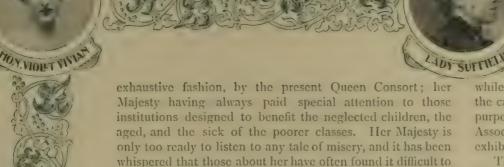
country to see her. But after a tedious convalescence all danger finally passed away, and since that time Queen Alexandra has enjoyed remarkably good health. It was shortly after the conclusion of her illness that the Prince and Princess of Wales made a long tour on the Continent and in North Africa, their travels including a most interesting journey up the Nile, on which occasion the Princess was attended by the Hon. Mrs. Grey, who afterwards published an account of the tour. During their return journey from Egypt the Prince and Princess not only made a stay in Constantinople, but also visited the

It was well for the beloved Princess that a period of complete rest and change supervened before the great trial which shortly after befell the royal family. Nowadays it seems difficult to realise how very near the present Sovereign of these realms lay to death in the late autumn of 1871; for it was ten years, almost to a day, after the fatal illness of the Prince Consort that the country became aware that the Heir-Apparent had been stricken down with much the same disease, and lay seriously ill in his Norfolk home. Nothing could exceed the devotion showed by the Princess to her husband during the many anxious weeks that ensued, the Prince's nursing being entirely conducted by his wife and by the late Princess Alice. On the last day of November a touching message was sent to the nation: "The Princess of Wales has borne her great trial in the most admirable manner, and with singular equanimity. While thoroughly aware of the gravity of the Prince's serious illness, her Royal Highness has throughout been calm and collected." And soon a touching little fact became known - namely, that on Dec. 1, when the royal patient recovered consciousness,





MOY DOROTHY VIVIA



gleams of joy and of prosperity to many a humble home. Their Majesties celebrated their Silver Wedding in 1888, surrounded by their children and amid the affectionate

restrain her generous impulses. Though the fact is not gener-

ally known, the Silver Wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales was made an excuse by the Princess for bringing

congratulations of the whole Empire. Four years later the nation was called upon to condole with the future King and Queen Clarence and Avondale, whose death, after only five days' illness, occurred at Sandringham. The event proved a crushing blow to the Princess, who had always found in her eldest son the most devoted and loving of companions. The message subsequently published by their Majesties concluded with the touching words: "If sympathy at such a avail, the remembrance that their grief is shared by a lasting consolation to their sorrowing hearts, and, if possible, will

THE PRINCESS OF WALES WELCOMING HER SAILOR SONS ON THEIR RETURN FROM THEIR CRUISE ON THE "BACCHANTE," MAY 3, 1880.

make them more than ever attached to their dear country." Although her Majesty has never really recovered from that terrible bereavement, she has not allowed her sorrow to affect the happiness of her surviving children's lives. She has shown herself devoted to her six grandchildren, who find in their beautiful grandmother the tenderest and brightest of their playfellows, and one who, if only by her , teaches them to be not only kind and courteous to all about them, but also mindful of the claims of dumb animals, her kindness to which has always been one of the most charming traits in her Majesty's character. It is greatly owing to her that both dog and cat shows are now managed on truly humane and sensible principles,

while her Majesty was the first to bring to a successful issue the campaign against the dubbing of fowls for exhibition purposes. Her Majesty is patron of the Ladies' Kennel Association, and has been up to the present time an exhibitor at all the shows organised by that institution.

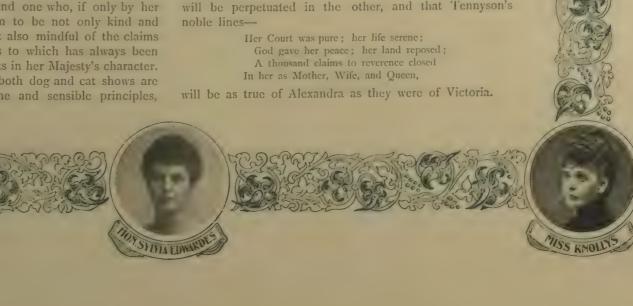
The last year of the nineteenth century proved both a busy and an anxious one for Queen Alexandra, for her Majesty not only took an active part in furthering the admirable work done by the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association, but to her initiative, and in a great measure to her personal generosity, was due the equipping of the hospital-ship, Princess of Wales, every detail of the arrange-

ments concerning the comfort, not only of the wounded, but also of the nursing staff, being submitted to her Royal Highness, who herself suggested many admirable modifications and additions to the original scheme.

Since the King's accession his Majesty has lost no single opportunity of proving his devotion to and reverence for his Consort. Edward VII. at once decided that Queen Alexandra should take a prominent part in all the State pageants attending the inauguration of a new reign; and his Most Gracious Majesty set, as it were, a seal to his intentions by creating his Consort a Lady of the Garter, an honour which had not been conferred for

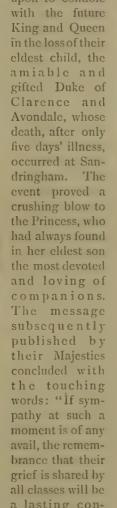
four hundred years. The late Queen Victoria was ex officio Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, but not, as some have supposed, herself a Lady of the Garter.

It is as yet too early to divine how far the Court of Alexandra will differ from the Court of Victoria, but the nation may rest assured that the finer traditions of the one will be perpetuated in the other, and that Tennyson's





EMILY KINGS



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Richard Cobden. Lord Brougham. Daniel O'Connell. Lord John Manners, Lord Derby. Henry Fawcett. Charles Bradlaugh. Earl Granville

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A. J. Mundella,
Sir J. Gorst.

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#### IMPERIAL STATESMEN OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.

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Page So. COLONIAL ADMINISTRATORS. Sir John Macdonald. Cecil Rhodes.

#### COLONIAL ADMINISTRATORS

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Duchess of York (Daughter-in-Law of the King).

Duke of Fife (Son-in-Law of the King).

#### CELEBRITIES IN THE FIRST YEAR OF EDWARD VII.

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Dean Farrar. A. J. Balfour. C. T. Ritchie. Bishop Westcott, H. H. Asquith, Sir Clements Markham, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Michael Hicks Beach,

Andrew Lang. Sir John Tenniel.
E. A. Abbey.
Sylvanus Thompson.
J. McNeill Whistler. ir Archibald Geikie. Herbert Spencer. Luke Fildes.

#### QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DANISH RELATIONS.

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Page 94. Prince Charles of Denmark. King of Greece. Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

#### LADIES OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S

HOUSEHOLD.

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Dowager Countess of Morton.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Countess of Macclesfield.

Page 95. Hon, Violet Vivian. Lady Suffield. Hon. Dorothy Vivian. Miss Mary Dyke. Hon. Mrs. C. Hardinge. Lady Emily Kingscote. Hon. Sylvia Edwardes.

Miss Knollys. (Vortraits of Lady Antrim and Lady Alice Stanley unobtainable.)

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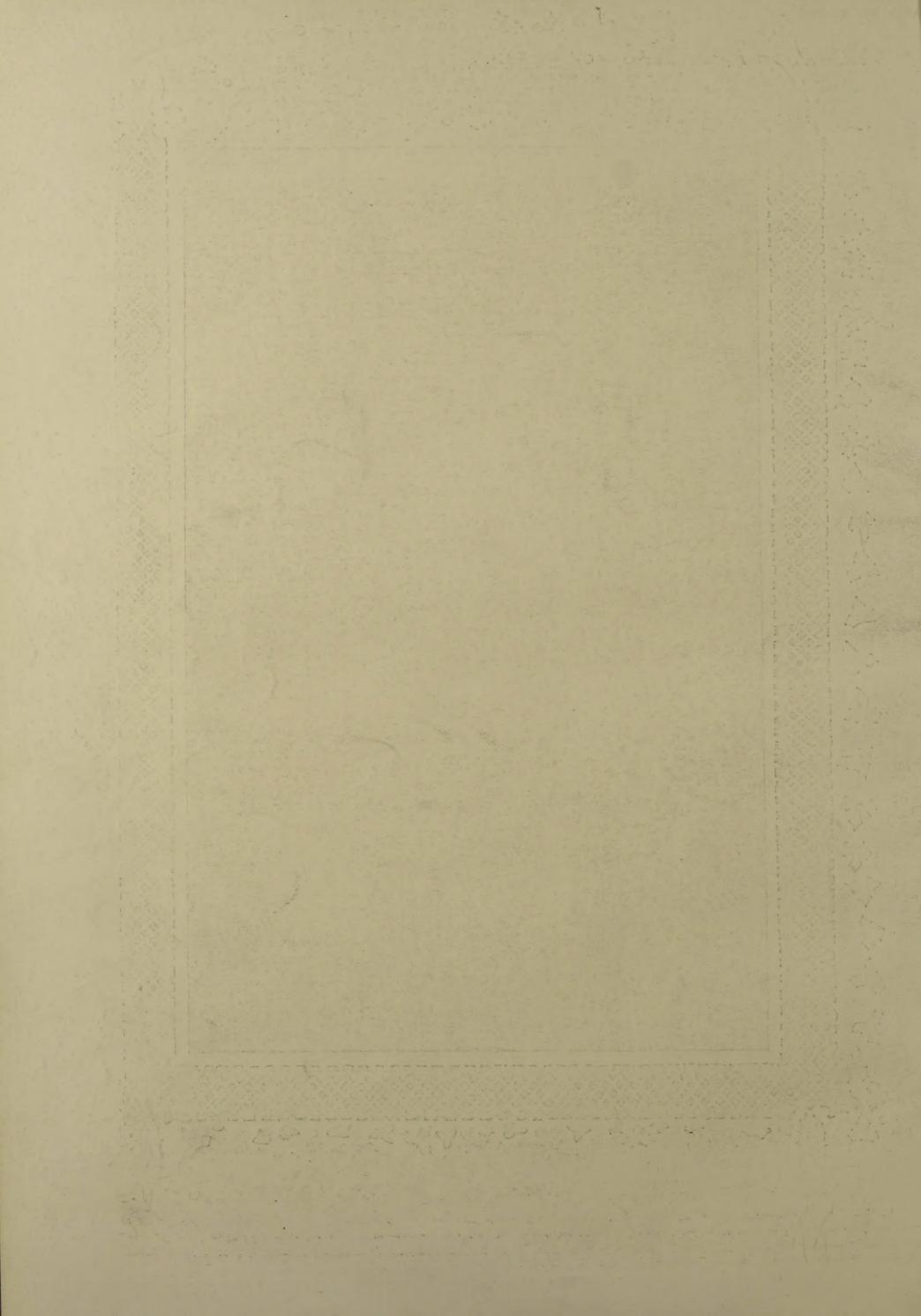
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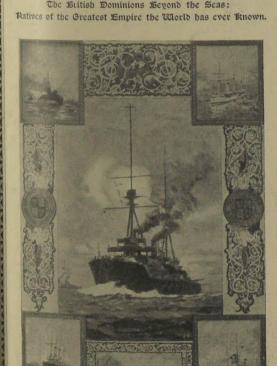
Queen Mary, Consort of Ming George V., in the Wear of ber Coronation.



and British Regiments of which his Majesty is Colonel.



The Church and the Coronation: The Archbishops of



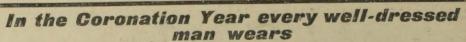
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